# FILE DESCRIPTION NEW YORK FILE

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# BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

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# BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

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JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

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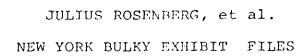


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Report Made by Emily Almar - Saturday, October 11, 1953 for the National Officers -Chicago Conference Resemberg -Sobell Committees THE LESSONS OF THE COSMIBERG CASE - THE FUTURE CALPAIGN FOR JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBILL On October 5, 1953 Ethel and Julius Rosenberg reached from their graves and protested their innocence in the Federal Court building in New York City. At their side stood Morton Sobell whose cry for justice had broken through the bars of Alcatraz and travelled three thousand miles across the country. Mr. Howard Meyer, the attorney for Morton Sobell argued the merits of his appeal to the court asking for a new trial for Morton Sobell - a new trial based on the new evidence in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case - based on the console table, on David Greenglass! theft of uranium, on Ruth Greenglass! characterization of her hosband as a hysteric and a liar - on David Greenglass ovm admission that he lied to the FBI. The Judges announced that they would reserve decision. There can be no question but that the Rosenberg - Sobell Case lives in the hearts and minds of millions of Americans. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg died amidst one of the most powerful protests the world had ever heard. Press reports throughout our country indicated that millions of messages reached the White House. The day of the execution, the President of France telephoned directly to the White House, the Pope wired his fourth appeal, the British Rosenberg Committee reported messages from the leading chruchmen and parliamentarians of their country. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg died amidst the hopes and prayers of hundreds of millions of people, they were buried with the tears of hundreds of millions watering their young graves - they were followed to the cemetary by seven thousand cars what the press called the biggest Jewish funeral in the history of our country. And yet in 1951 Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were tried in an almost empty court room - their children in a city institution - tried in silence - and condemned to death - they went into the death house with only an unfriendly press at their side. We must ask ourselves why, in 1951, they went into the death house alone - and why, in 1953, millions spoke for their lives yet the Rosenbergs died. In the answer to these questions we learn the meaning of the Rosenberg case. In answering these questions we will find the key to the opening of the gates in Alcatraz for Morton Sobell. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sabell were arrested in the summer of 1950 - some few weeks after the outbreak of the Korean war - some few years after the the campaign to curtail American liberties had begun. Their arrest - coming as a culmination to five years of ldyalty oaths, conspiracy arrests - spy scares - was the result of a period of hysteria and was intended to create an even deeper feeling of terror. Arrested in a period of confusion - they were tried in an atmosphere of hysteria and fear. They were tried in a period when even the most responsible socially conscious people lived in a state of apprehensive spathy. Perhaps there were some of us who read about the trial and wished we could help - perhaps others of us believed that all help was useless - that it would be impossible to clear the confusion and hostility which surrounded the Rosenbergs and Sobell - p erhaps others of us beceme very frightened and thought of an approaching terror within our country and wondered how we and our children might survive. Certainly, whatever our thoughts, the living proof of our indecision and fears was the empty court room. It was the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell who helped change this state of affairs in our country. For as they stood in the shadow of the electric chair and and proclaimed their innocence - as they declared that their love of their children and their love of their country precluded false confessions - prevented a personal "deal" with history - so did there in America develop a call for justice. The first voices were truly voices in the wilderness. Coming from Ohio, from New York, from Texas, from California - individuals - first in ones, then in two's and three's - organized the fight for justice. From two and three committees our Committees finally numbered over 40 major committees and hundreds of community committees and independent groups. -moreThere are important lessons to be learned from the Rosenberg-Sobell fight.

Lessons which we must bring to the fight for Morton Sobell - the fight for American justice. The groups who began the struggle faced an ocean of hostility, indifference, apathy and fear. Yet slowly and painfully this atmosphere was changed. Working intensively - as almost all Rosenberg fighters did - each little nucleus of two or three people learned how to move their community - their city - their state - their nation. We made mistakes as we went along - we blundered in spots - we had to revise our ideas - learn from each other - exchange our experiences with people three thousand miles away - but after a while a pattern emerged in our work. Many of us believed in their innocence - many had doubts but we found a common unity in the struggle to get facts. We found that we were basing our hopes for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the inherent integrity and intelligance of the American people - on the basic humanity of these same people. We havened to take nothing for granted - to operate in such a manner that would presipitate the least resistance and opposition - to take only those steps which would arouse the greatest numbers and most representative citizens. We learned that the first task we had with each new person - with each new group - was to materalize them - to deflect some of the hatred and hostility which the press had whatpped up against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

We searched out common ground. We found that most people believed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty as charged - also a surprisingly large number believed that the Rosenbergs had "confessed" during the trial. We also found an undercurrent of unease - unrest about the death sentence.

We argued from the first that grave doubts existed as to the guilt of the Resembores and Sobell. We argued also that even greater doubts existed as to the reasons for the death sentence and we further pressed the fact that Ethel and Jones Resemberg always proclaimed their innocence.

In general - seeking always the greatest response from the greatest number of people - we employed all the mass media which we could obtain. Six million leaflets and pamphlets and transcripts left the Mational Committee office alone - other communities published and distributed their own leaflets - newspaper ads - radio time - slap-up wall posters - open air meetings, mass meetings - public desponstrations - were all employed in an effort to bring the many facts of the Rosenberg case to the attention of the American people.

We also developed special approaches to various groups of people. We approached the clergy - mainly on the basis of humanitarian feeling - but always accompanying our plea for clemency with a fact sheet - a legal description of the case - the grave doubt aspect of the case. We found the clergy - like all other sections of Americans - frightened - apathetic - with just enough of their own voices in the wilderness to keep the matter from becoming hopeless. In time we saw the Protestant clergy - Negro and White - speak forth publicly - we found the Jewish clergy speak forth in the ranks of such men as Rabbi Silver, Rabbi Cronbach, Rabbi Miller. We found members of the Catholic clergy who had written to the President - men like Monseignor Congedo who signed the Amicus brief - or froups of mas in St. Louis or White Plains who conducted prayers and novenas for the Rosenbergs.

The National Committee and the local committees recognized early in the campaign that without organized labor we would be unable to reach and move into action a most important segment of America.

The trade unions were approached on many levels. Through the Rosenberg family and the Mational Officers - many of the top labor leaders were approached personally. The Mational Committee had on its payroll at various times - four trade union organizers in an effort to bring the case to the unions. Meetings were held with trade unionists and trade union leaders to hammer out the best approach to trade union members. Our early leaflets dealt with the frame up nature of the case. Dealt with the "poor man's justice" aspects of the death sentences - dealt with the fact that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were active trade unionists all their lives - that they protested their innocence at all times. All of these approaches were based on the facts in the case - all of them reflected the truth in the Rosenberg case - but the results were very uneven.

However, we began to learn from those unionists who responded to our campaign. A longshoreman came into the office one day and during the long discussion pointed out that he could not use our trade union material. Sure, he said, I believe they are innocent - but if I said that to the men where I work today they would't listen to another word I'd say. And he left the office that day with our "Three Faiths" leaflet and some fact sheets. We learned that with trade union leaders as with all other groups we could take nothing for granted - that the very union that Ethel helped build would do nothing for her until many millions of Americans were already working on her behalf. Some good was accomplished - messages from Pat Gorman, Hugo Ernst, Bon Gold, officers of powerful unions, came to the White House. Resolutions from ILGWU shops, from Ford UAW local, from other local unions reflected the feeling and concern of thousands of trade unionists.

#### Alman Report

Our Committee approached the Jewish people as a special group, the Negro people as a special group, the Catholics as a special group. In all of these groups we found only one generalization applied to all - we could take nothing for granted, but that what was needed was steady persistent work, seeking out the best approach for each group. We found that there were large segments of the Jewish people who could defend Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as Americans - not as Jews. We found at the same time that many of the Jewish newspapers, many of the Jewish clergy and above all many of the Jewish laymen of all walks of life identified themselves closely with the Rosenbergs as Jews and believed that the attack against them as well as the terrible sentence, was a result of anti-cemitism. In speaking to the Jewish people it was always necessary to recognize these two currents - and in time we learned how to move the major portions of the Jewish people. There can be no question but that a great section of American Jewry expressed themselves for elemency through their active participation in Rosenberg Committees, through their personal letters to the Fresident, through their prayers and petitions on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Although we were always cognizant of the very vital contributions made to the Rosenberg campaign by such outstanding Negro leaders as Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Dr. W. E. E. Dubois, Mr. Leon Beverly, Mr. Paul Robeson - although the Committee itself was able to learn so much from the experiences of Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who spoke publicly on behalf of the Rosenbergs long before many of us came near the case, from the leadership of Jo Granit in the midwest, we did not fully utilize the great wealth of sympathy which the Rosenbergs found in the hearts of many of the Negro people.

Cur serious weakness in the past campaign and one which cannot be repeated in the future was the inability to bring more of these leaders into direct organizational participation on our committees.

The committees, in seeking to bring home the facts in the Rosenberg case did not neglect the seat of government. Our committees organized varied delegations to Congressmen and Senators - the delegations varied in form and number and included outstanding community figures, large neighborhood delegations, mass visits to Mashington numbering tens of thousands, the use of a continuous lobby in Mashington under the leadership of Don Rothenberg. All members of the Senate and many members of Congress received transcripts as well as other Rosenberg literature. The private letters and phone calls of other members of Congress reflected in part the pro-clemency feeling which existed on Capitol Hill.

Finally it should be noted that in our relationship with the press of this country - we bent every effort to bring them the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case and to encourage them to take a position for clemency. Our committees visited the offices of hundreds of newspapers throughout the country - thousands of letters to the editor were received in editorial offices and thousands were printed. Press conferences held by the National Committee, radio and television, interviews arranged for our committee officers, for Mrs. Rosenberg - for public figures - were all part of the struggle to bring the truth to the press. In addition, we purchased scores of thousands of lines of advertising. There is no question but that the press was used by the prosecution as an instrument to create hysteria and still is. There is no question but that the constant repetition of mis-facts and the out and out prosecution lies - were powerful forces to be contended with. But in most parts of the country we achieved some positive results, ranging from the appearance of letters to the editor and paid ads to editorials favoring clemency.

The role played by the peoples of the world is too tremendous and too complex for us to deal withat this moment. It should be noted however - that the international press and the people of the world became interested in the Rosenberg and Sobell case only after the American people spoke up. In letters to Europe, through the visits of American tourists, through cables and newspaper reports, Europe became aware of the Rosenberg-Sobell case and committees formed throughout the world. In time the entire world spoke forth - from England, France, Italy, Africa, China, India, Sweden, Scotland, Poland, Israel, Romania - messages of hope reached our committee and prayers for planeacy reached the President.

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Finally, we tried to make possible the best legal defense we could. For almost a year before we came on the scene, Mr. Emanuel Bloch stood as the sole barrier between the Rosenbergs and the execution. There may or may not be merit in the Monday quarterbacking and second guessing that has taken place in respect to the legal moves in the case, but history will record few examples of such self-less devotion, courage and perseverance as Mr. Bloch displayed.

From an empty court room to millions of White House messages - from national hostility and indifference to nation-wide and international support and prayer - such was the story of the Rosenberg case in eighteen short months.

Is it because of the Rosenbergs and Sobell themselves - yes, this is a reason. It is because the Rosenbergs and Sobell understood that their case was bigger than just three people - that in their case was something of the past, present and future of our nation - something of the past, present and future of mankind itself. Did they know then what many of us finally realized, that the attack upon them could become the opening of the death house to millions of Americans - that if they could be condemned on flimsy, stool-pigeon testimony then no man or woman could rightly lock forward to a secure and happy future?

If the Rosenbergs and Morton Schell understood this from the first days of their arrest - many, many more Americans began to understand soon afterward. It was the deeper meaning of the Rosenberg case that brought people to the intensive fight for justice. Because people understood that it was America - not the Rosenbergs and Sobell alone at stake. People spoke for clemency and meant peace in Korea - civil liberties at home -- unable to express their hopes and fears on a thousand and one issues they expressed themselves on the Rosenberg case.

There can be no question but that the meaning of the Rosenberg-Sobell case was intuitively felt by millions. Despite the overwhelming cry for elemency the Rosenbergs were hurried to their deaths. We ask ourselves why - and the answer is both complex and simple. The Rosenbergs died because the President of the United States believed a public execution was necessary to silence dissent. The Rosenbergs died because the case against them was coming apart at the seams.

The government could not afford to let them live any longer. The Rosenbergs died because our public campaign was not sufficiently strong to save them - while our committees moved millions for elemency the need was for hundreds of millions.

We began to work too late - our forces were too few for too long. When we look back at how much was accomplished with so few people - we can only begin to wonder at how much more powerful the campaign would have been if our committees began sooner and learned more quickly.

We lacked the strength of organized labor, without which ne great campaign can ever be won.

We failed to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg but we prevented the government from sending them to a meaningless and shameful death. The major portions of the world knows today that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg died in a fight for justice.

And in a court room a few days ago the fighting spirit of a young scientist cried out for justice for himself and for his country - the third defendant in the the Rosenberg-Schell Case. It is not an easy thing for a man to face thirty years in Alcatraz. But for Morton Schell the fight for the life of the Rosenbergs took priority over all else.

What do we know of Morton Sobell? What do Americans who know the name of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg so well - what do they know of Morton Sobell?

Morton Sobell - aged 36 is today in Alcatraz. Morton Sobell, who studied to be a scientist looks back on his young life - in a letter to his wife Helen Sobell. He says:

"I always had a dream of putting my scientific knowledge to use in the modical field not only relating to diseases but aiding the blind, the crippled and the deaf to pursue more normal lives...

"... Can we dare to imagine what it would have meant to have had the vast

- 5 - Alman Report scientific organization which was set up during the war to function along peaceful pursuits? I know it sounds fantastic - yet we must remember that until World War II scientists were very little used by the armed forces. Instead we see a whole generation of engineers, physicists and chemists suckled on wer machines, and still feeding on the same. A lost generation of scientists who have never known the satisfaction of true creativity, lost in the maze of technical problems surrounding their work. I was one of them..." Trained for science - his mind intent upon inquiry - investigation, learning - Morton Sobell lives in a time when the intellectual in America is suspect - when the comic strips deplore the word culture - when sadistic minds echo a call from a previous era - echoed in the words "when I hear the word culture, I reach for a Why is Morton Sobell in Alcatraz today? First and foremost - he is in Alcatraz because he could not - he would not become a Greenglass or an Elitcher -- kidnapped and beaten while in Mexico - rushed to the U.S. border - Morton Sobell was held for a number of woeks without being named in any indictment. A door was open to Morton Sobell - a door out of West Street Prison - a door to freedom. The Attorny General's office asked only one things - that Morton Sobell cooperate in sending Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to the electric chair - that he admit - not his own guilt - but their guilt - that in short - he become a Greenglass or Max Elitcher. Because he refused - because he denied all guilt - or knowledge of guilt --Morton Sobell is today in Alcatraz. We will not deal now with the question of the evidence against Morton Sobell -- or of the legal intricacies. Professor Stephen Love has prepared a complete analysis of the Case. From his analysis I am sure we will gain a complete understanding of the evidence - or rather the lack of evidence - in the Sobell Case. However, there is a second reason why Morton Sobell is in Alcatraz today. He is in Alcatraz because since 1946 scientists have faced a deterioration of the freedoms which are essential to all human knowledge. The loyalty ouths drove countless scientists from the government laboratories and from the universities. The uses to which political officeholders were putting the fruit of scientific inquiry even discouraged those who, in their devotion to science, agreed to remain. They did not wish to have a hand in murder. Driven from laboratories and universities, hounded by investigation, some even felt compelled to leave the country in the hope that Mexico and South America and other lands would offer them greater freedom of inquiry. These men did what men have done for a hundred centuries - they fled from what they believed was a hopeless tyranny. It was men like these who first settled our own country, coming as best they could, openly when possible, under new names and guises when they believed it necessary. For one moment in his life Morton Sobell also thought of fleeing and then decided that his place was at the side of others similarly troubled. That is the Morton Sobell story: -The story of Morton Sobell is the story of science in the United States. It is the story of the university -- the story of the clergy. If for any reason we in this room tried to forget the meaning of the Rosenberg-Sobell Case - if for one minute we decided to forget the young scientist in Alcatraz. the Attorney General's office would make such forgetfulness impossible. Because now - at this moment new Rosenberg-Sobell trials are in preparation. The hapless stool-pigeon Max Elitcher has identified other Sobell classmates - is preparing, for richer rewards, to testify against other young scientists and engineers. In New Jersey five radar experts have been thrown out of their jobs - - one of them at least appears to be guilty of once being a classmate of Sobell. The press has already tried and convicted them of espionage. At the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial and contiction, the government announced that it would arrest and try hundreds more. These arrests and trials were impossible while the Rosenbergs lived - while they could testify on their own behalf and on behalf of their friends. Since the death of the Rosenbergs,

the government can prepare a new series of trials during which anyone can be tied to the Rosenbergs on perjured testimony end on the mistaken assumption of Rosenberg-Sobell guilt - anyone can face the death house.

But we here in this room - we here who represent the feelings of millions of decent, moral Americans - we here owe it to curselves end our country to continue the Rosenberg-Sobell struggle - the struggle for American justices.

We state that we will continue to work. We will bring the facts of the Sobell case to the American people - we will begin a campaign of education and information that will blenket a nation. The millions of outstanding Americans who spoke forth for elemency must be shown that the Rosenberg-Sobell case was never reviewed by the highest courts of our land. We believe that thousands of eminent citizens, basing themselves on the knowledge that the Rosenberg-Sobell case was never reviewed in the courts, will sign an amicus brief requesting the Supreme Court

But the first barrier to justice for Morton Sobell is not the courtroom, it is the Attorney General's office. The Attorney General's office wrote the script in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. And in that script we find the use of perjured testimony, the planting of hate-stories in the press, we find lies to the American people, lies to the courts, lies to the President of the United States. Who, if not the attorney General's office, concealed from President Truman the merciful plea of Pope Pious XII? Who, if not the Attorney General's office, told President Eisenhower that the Rosenborgs "spied for money" and that the Supreme Court had reviewed their case several times? Who implied to the Supreme Court that even if it vacated the stay granted by Justice Douglas, the Rosenbergs would remain alive long enough for other legal steps to be taken? Let me read to you from Justice Frankfurters' dissent. I quote: "On the assumption that the sentences against the Rosenbergs are to be carried out a 11 o'clock tonight, their counsel ask this Court to stay their execution until opportunity has been afforded to them to invoke the constitutional perogative of clemency. It is not for this court even to remotely to enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. But the Court must properly take into account the possible consequences of a stay or a denial of a stay of execution of death sentences upon making an appeal for executive clemency. Were it established that counsel are correct in their assumption that the sentences of death are to be carried out at 11 p.m. tonight, I believe that it would be right and proper for this Court formally to grant a stay with a proper time-limit to give appropriate opportunity for the process of executive clemency to operate. I justifiably assume, however, that the time for the execution has not been fixed as of 11 o'clock tonight."

If our country should accustom itself to such lewless and immoral behavior by the Attorney General's office, it must also accustom itself to the final chapter of such behavior -- deliberate and cold blooded murder.

So long as the Attorney General's office can continue to inflame, to lie, to torture and to threaten, unchallenged - there can be no hope for Morton Sobell -- or for justice for anyone.

We propose to make that challenge.

to grent certiori and review the case.

We propose to turn the spotlight on the Attorney General's office.

We propose to make its conduct in the Rosenberg-Sobell case known to every man and woman in our country.

We are going to ask that hundreds of groups of people in the la w schools, in the universities, in the unions and everywhere - investigate the deeds of the Attorney General's office in respect to the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

We are going to ask even those who believe the Rosenbergs or Sobell guilty and deserving of their punishment to take a look at the record of the Attorney General's office in this case.

And we are going to focus ance again on the seat of government, we are going to ask the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, headed by Senator William Langer, to investigate the attorney General's conduct of this case. And we are going to ask millions of people to support this demand, and we are going to ask every Senator to support it.

#### - 7 - Alman Report

We are going to make it difficult for the Attorney General's office to keep Morton Sobell incarcerated at Alcatraz, where they hope to turn the scientist into a crawling, lying, stoolpigeon who will whitewash the Attorney General's office and send more men and women to prison or death.

They would not succeed in doing this to Morton Sobell if they kept him on that bleak rock for thirty years - but America owes Sobell a debt that must make this impossible.

We are going to give Morton Sobell the best legal help that patriotism and conscience - and our funds - can supply.

Finally, the conference will address itself to the case and protection of the Rosenberg and Sobell children. Plans for supporting the \$75,000 Trust Fund for the Rosenberg children through fund raising activities and the promotion of the Death House letters must be carefully considered.

That is what we have come together for here. We will have differences, perhaps, of emphasis and of language. That is natural, considering the numbers of people we represent and the experiences we have come through separately and together.

But we will come to a common understanding here. We will find a common program and a common language. We will develop a Committee that will give us all the freedom to work for Morton Sobell and justice.

One thing we must bear in mind. There are deadlines in the Morton Schell case. Once the case is exhausted in the courts, the fight will become harder. What we do must be done before the Attorney General's office can rush the case through the courts. We have only months, not years.

If we keep in mind that our basic reason for being here is to win justice for Morton Sobell, and to work as quickly as possible to that end, we will have given a new meaning to the history of this case and to the history of our country.

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ANALYSIS OF CASE AGAINST MORTON SOBELL

The thirty year sentence imposed upon MORTON SOBELL is a blight upon the reputation of American justice. The sentence is unprecedented in its severity; it has no justification in the evidence; it is obviously the product of hysteria rather than representing a calm reasoned conclusion; it has arroused the protest of well-intentioned people the world over.

Despite the characterization of MORTON SOBELL as a "traitor" or as an "atomic spy", the record in his case is entirely devoid of any evidence which would justify either appellation. SOBELL was neither indicted or tried for treason. The Federal Constitution requires that treason be proven by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act. Since no one - not a single person - testified that SOBELL gave any information to any representative of any foreign power, the charge of treason was out of the question.

The defendant was indicted under a fairly recent Federal statute; the indictment under which he was tried jointly with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG - which indictment was filed January 31, 1951 - charged them with having conspired with ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD (the last two of whom were not indicted), to deliver to a foreign government, the Soviet Union, between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1955, while the United States was at war, certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, with intent and reason to believe it would be used to the advantage of the Soviet Union; there was no charge that the same would be harmful to the United States.

Upon motion of counsel for SOBELL, the United States was compelled to file a list of the overt acts chargeable against SOBELL, which list consisted of nothing but a list of five conversations between SOBELL and JULIUS ROSELERG between January, 1946, and May, 1948.

At the outset, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that despite the fact that the gravamen of the indictment was the delivery of documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to our national defense, nevertheless, not a single witness testified, nor was their a scrap of paper, to the effect that SOBELL had delivered anything to anybody at any time relating to our national defense. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the witnesses who testified to SOBELL'S alleged flight to Mexico, there were but two witnesses who even mentioned the name of SOBELL, namely, MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER.

However, even the characterization of DANZIGER as a witness against Sobell is an act of supererogation, since his only testimony was that he and SOBELL had attended highschool together, had graduated from the same class of the College of the City of New York in June, 1938, had thereafter also worked together for some years at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington; that DANZIGER visited SOBELL at his home in Flushing, Long Island, in May, 1950, when he told SOBELL that he was in the electrical business and had asked SOBELL for the address of JULIUS ROSEMBERG, who, as Sobell told him, was in the machine shop business, it being the witness' idea that he might give ROSEMBERG some machine shop work. The witness elso testified that SOBELL told him that he was leaving for a vacation in Mexico in June, 1950, and when the witness came to his home, the SOBELL family was packing to leave and were going to Mexico City. He also testified that some time later, he received a letter from SOBELL from Mexico City, the return address on which was M. SOWELL, the letter containing a letter to be forwarded to his dister-in-law and to his parents. The return address on this letter being that of M. LEVITOV.

Despite the fact that the defendants were not indicted on the charge of being Communists, nor on the charge of treason, the United States Attorney, in his very opening statement (p. 182) introduced the charge that the loyalty and allegiance of the defendants "were not to our country, but that it was to Communism. Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world", and referred to them as "traitorous Americans" (p. 182), guilty of "traitorous activities" and treasonable acts. Remember, please, that none of the defendants had been indicted on the charge of treason. When the defendants objected to the introduction of the element of Communism, upon the ground that the defendants were not on trial for being Communists, the trial judge held that the inquiry was proper as going to the motive of the defendants to commit the acts charged against them; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that he was correct in that ruling. trial judge went on to caution the jurors that they were "not to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant on whether or not he is a Communist\*. I submit that such a performance by a trial judge may be legally sound but in the long run is one of those amiable hypocracies of the law. It represents one of those rules which the law feels necessary but which the seeker for justice finds practical rather than just. In these days, repeatedly to call a defendant in a criminal case a Communist and then expect him to get a fair trial before a jury simply because the trial judge directs the jury to disregard that charge is naive, if not directly insincere. The warning to the jury to disregard a particular charge is, as stated by no less a personage than Mr. Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court. in Krulewitch v. than Mr. Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, in Krulewitch v. United States, 336 U.S. 440, (1,1650) but "an empty ritual without any practical effect on the jurors". It is largely on the basis of such repeated "empty rituals" that the defendants now face the chair. The trial proceeded in the atmosphere generated by those charges and by the evident conviction of the trial judge that the defendants were guilty, a conviction which he did little to conceal from the jury. I have made notations, in the record, of over a hundred points at which the trial judge aided the government and its witnesses or showed hostility to the defendants or their counsel, or minimized their evidence. The court's attitude toward counsel for Sobell was well shown by such observations as the following: (p. 202) "Let me ask you this, Mr. Phillips: have you tried any criminal cases? I know your specialty is in the real estate field. Or this choice bit before the jury (p. 808): Mr. Kuntz: May I finish my argument? The Court: Mr. Kuntz, no, you may not. \*Mr. Kuntz: It is a lot of gibberish. "Mr. Kuntz: May I --The Court: No, the Court put that question, Mr. Kuntz, and don't give me any course of instruction as to what is usually done in a courtroom. This is the way I am running this courtroom, Mr. Kuntz, and I think I understand how a courtroom should be run. I don't care to hear anything further from you. Your objection is noted". It does not take a veteran trial lawyer to understand what this sort of attitude on the part of the presiding judge does to the attitude of the lawyer thus humiliated. The only other witness against SOBELL, namely, MAX ELITXHE likewise attended high school and then college with SOBELL up to 1938. He testified that in 1939 he and SOBELL had a conversation in regard to the Communist party, and that ultimately he joined

a cell of the Communist party in Washington at SOBELL'S suggestion, and attended meetings of that cell for two or three months after May, 1939, and until 1941; that he continued to be a member of the Communist party until 1948, one group of the party being known as the Navy Branch. He testified nothing further about membership in the Communist party, but he said that he met SOBELL again in 1947 at the Reeves Instrument Plant in New York where SOBELL asked him if he knew of students who could be approached concerning espionage and obtaining classified material. concerning espionage and obtaining classified material. The witness further testified that during the week proceeding Labor Day in 1944, he had a conversation with SOBELL, and that SOBELL was angry when he heard that ROSENBERG had mentioned his name. The witness further testified that SOBELL was employed in the General Electric Plant in Schenectady in 1946, and then inquired of the witness whether there was any written material available as to his work; that GOBELL suggested or "implied" that the witness was to see ROSENBERG about espionage business in 1946; and that in 1947, when he met SOBDLL at the Sugar Bowl Restaurant, he asked the witness whether his wife knew about the espionage business, and also asked the witness whether he would let SOBELL know of any engineering students who were "progressive"; that in June, 1948, he told SOBELL that he was leaving the Bureau of Ordnance, and that SOBELL asked him to do nothing about that until he had seen SOBELL and ROSENBERG, subsequently to which SCBELL arranged a meeting between the witness and ROSENBERG; that at that meeting SOBELL and ROSENBERG both tried to persuade him to stay at the Bureau of Ordnance because ROSENBERG needed someone to work at that Bureau for espionage purposes, but that the witness adhered to his determination to leave Washington. The witness finally testified that in July or August, 1948, when he was driving from washington to SOBELL'S home in New York he was followed by two cars and that when he told SCBELL this the latter was angry; that SOBELL asked him to go with him to deliver a 35 millimeter film can to ROSENBERG and that they drove to the neighborhood of the Journal American Building, where SOBELL got out of the car; that when SOBELL returned he told him that ROSEMBERG was not concerned about SOBELL'S having been a followed, and that he also admitted that he had once talked to ELIZABETH BENTLEY but said that she had not recognized his voice; the last time the witness talked to SOBELL was in June, 1950. The foregoing testimony was the only evidence against it served as the basis for the thirty year sentence; it SOBELL; was not corroborated by another witness; it came only from the lips of ELITCHER who readily admitted that he knew he had committed perjury in 1947 in applying for a government position, in executing a loyalty oath and in concealing the fact that he was then a commission, when he was interrogated about this case by the F.B. I Communist; when he was interrogated about this case by the F.B.I. in 1950, they told him that they knew he was a Communist, and he was then fearful that he would be prosecuted by the United States government for perjury. In view of the weakness of the evidence against SOBELL, you naturally ask yourself why he was found guilty. There are several answers to that: FIRST: Apparently in reliance upon their conviction that there was not enough evidence to justify a conviction, counsel for SOBELL did not permit him to take the stand; that was a mistake, as it now appears; SECOND: The government introduced evidence to show that SOBELL and his family had escaped to Mexico and stayed in a number of places under variations of the name "SOBELL"; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL gave no explanation of his flight, and that immediately prejudiced him before the jury; worse than that, the jury was not given any evidence as to the manner in which he had been kidnapped by the Mexican police, without process which he had been kidnapped by the Mexican police, without process, and had been turned over to the F.B.I. at the border; although

- 'tthe government must have known that it was false, it introduced a card by an Immigration Inspector at the time SOBELL was forcibly returned to the United States, which card read "Deported from Mexico"; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL was not able to give the jury the facts to show that he had been kidnapped from mexico rather than being deported; THIRD: The government was allowed to introduce evidence as to the activities of the Communists in the United States upon the theory that such activities would show the motives of these defendants as Communists; once that door was opened, the cause of the defendants, including SOBELL, was sunk. The first witness on the Communist issue was HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed spy, serving a thirty year sentence, who would some day be applying for parole. He had a Roman Holiday on the witness stand, relating alleged activities of the Communists with which the defendants were in no wise connected; as a matter of fact, he never even knew either SOBELL or the RCSEMBERGS; that this created an atmosphere and a prejudice against the defendants which they could not nossibly overcome is underiable. not possibly overcome is undeniable. Another witness presented in connection with the Communist picturization of the case was our old friend, the ubiquitous ELIZABETH BENTLEY, Since she has made a career of professing to be a reformed Communist, and has made a living off writing books, presenting lectures, and testifying in practically every case and every Congressional hearing involving Communism, directly or indirectly, it was to be expected that sooner or later the charming Elizabeth would appear here, too. She was subpoenaed from a hard-earned vacation in Puerto Rico, for the ostensible purpose of establishing the relationship between the Communist purpose of establishing the relationship between the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist International. was allowed, however, to give an extensive history of what she characterized her activities as a secret courier among many named and unnamed alleged Communists, which testimony consisted of many generalities, much hearsay, etc. The testimony certainly was calculated to give the jury a nicture of very widely-spread and sinister activities of the Communists in this country. That it was very prejudicial to the defendants, in the eyes of the jury, cannot be doubted, even though she did not profess even to know the defendants the defendants. Well, you ask me -- and your friends ask you -- if this case was so patently full of holes, why did not the Circuit Court of Appeals reverse a conviction based upon that evidence? lawyers ask me that. The answer is simple. In the Federal Judicial system, unlike the practise in most of the state courts, the Circuit Court of Appeals, that is the Court of Review, "is not allowed to consider the credibility of witnesses or reliability of testimony. Particularly in the Federal Judicial system, that is the jury's province": Mr. Justice Frank's opinion in behalf of the Circuit Court of Appeals: (p. 1648). Why that rule has become so well established in the Federal Courts is hard to say. Time and time again, a trial judge upsets a verdict of "guilty", or criticises an acquittal as a miscarriage of justice. Time and time again, a state reviewing or appeals court reverses a judgement upon a verdict of guilty competings without even sending it back for a new trial reviewing or appeals court reverses a judgement upon a verdict of guilty, sometimes without even sending it back for a new trial. History, too, has not infrequently shown juries to have been dead wrong. But in the Federal Judicial system, the verdict of a jury, however induced by fear, or hysteria or prejudice, if approved by the very trial judge who probably impelled that verdict, can never be set aside on the ground that it was based on false or unreliable testimony. Why must the defendants, why must the defendants, why must the defendants, why must we all, accept irrevocably the view of a Judge Kaufman and of a jury so exposed to the influence of his attitude and his rulings? Why may not a higher court review the reliability of the testimony, particularly when the very lives of reliability of the testimony, particularly when the very lives of people depend upon that testimony? I should think that every lawyer. every judge, anxious to vindicate the processes of law and to administer justice, as far as that is humanly possible, would demand that some higher gourt in the fair and detached attached demand that some higher court, in the fair and detached atmosphere

of a court review, free from hysteria and devoid of the spirit of "we'll show these Communists", review the evidence, every bit of it, and direct the acquital of the defendants, if the evidence did not warrant their conviction. That is what we have a right to expect of our courts; that is what courts are for!

In view of the above record, the sentence pronounced upon MORTON SOBELL by Judge Kaufman is almost incredible. Jointly with the ROSENBERGS he prosecuted an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The opinion of that court affirmed the judgement of Judge Kaufman although the Circuit Court Judge JEROME FRANK gave it as his opinion that MORTON SOBELL was entitled to a new trial on the ground that the evidence established, if anything, two separate conspiracies: (a) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG and SOBELL to solicit and obtain ELITCHER'S aid in espionage activities and to send military engineering and fire control information to Europe; (b) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG, GREENGLASS and GOLD to send atomic information from Los Alamos to Russia, with which conspiracy no one, and no evidence, linked SOBELL even remotely; Judge Frank held that trying SOBELL jointly with defendents charged with another conspiracy with which he had no connection was grave, reversible error. His two colleagues on that Court disagreed with him. The Supreme Court never passed upon that question, because it has steadfastly refused to take jusrisdiction of the case. SOBELL faces thirty years in jail because one judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals does not agree with the theory propounded by counsel and accepted by JUDGE FRANK.

That is one of the great tragedies of this case, namely, that in a case of this highly controversial nature, where the evidence is so insufficient, where the courtroom and outside atmosphere are so inimical to the defendant, where the possibility of a fair trial has been so obviously impaired, nevertheless the Supreme Court refuses to pass upon the case, refuses even to consider the full record. And the press, and the commentators, and that portion of the public misled by them, cry that the defendant has had a fair trial and fair consideration by the Supreme Court!

We must not allow our interest to lag, nor our desire to help an unfortunate fellow being grow cold. In a measure, MORTON SOBELL has suffered an even greater injustice than his fellow defendents, since we all concentrated, understandingly, on the ROSENBERG case. The SOBELL case is just as vital. The condemnation of an innocent man to a living death of thirty years, the destruction of his family, the martyrdom of his courageous wife, are factors which no American, no man with a human heart, can ignore. We must continue, both in the courts and by repeated appeals to executive clemency, and by unrelenting search for further evidence, to attempt to undo a great wrong! When public opinion resumes its normal atmosphere, when the witch hunt is over, when normalcy returns, America will thank us for our efforts, I am certain.

READ AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEES IN CHICAGO, OCT. 10-11 1953

#### MORTON SOBELL IN A LETTER TO HIS WIFE

I welcome the committe's interest in my freedom as an expression of their concern with a fundamental injustice perpetrated on myself. But still more, as evidencing concern with a trend in our courtrooms, and broader still, destructive to the basic concepts of this democracy. It is a good omen, seeing so many people, who in these oppressive times are willing to risk their everything by openly manifesting their opposition to this injustice. Yet this should not be cause for surprise, after the heroic example set by those who would not stoop to peddling lies in return for life.

I am really grateful for his sincereity and ability to my attorney, Howard Meyer, for the tremendous effort he has exerted since he entered the case after the trial. How can I find words to adequately express my feelings for all that you have done, Helen? I would have to coin new superlatives. It's good to know that my parents and your mother have stood so firmly beside us.

This is a horrible place to spend one's days. Yet those of little mind who decreed it can't understand how meaningless its torture is for me. If a body and mind can understand, then it can manufacture antidotes for any vileness, none excepted. And I understand!

I hope I'll be able to contribute something to the work of the new committee, more as a party interested in this case than as a victim of an injustice. The perspectives are broader in the first instance, and since the issues themselves are much more thanks life, or two or three, I would rather view it so.

####

## PROGRAM ADOPTED

## BY THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL CONFERENCE

## IN CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10-11, 1953

- 1- A broad educational campaign on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, implemented by the distribution of one million pieces of literature in the next six months, shall be carried out so that the facts will be brought to all sections of the American people.
- 2- Circulation of an Amicus Brief, to be signed by prominent persons throughout the country, to be presented to the courts in behalf of Morton Sobell. Other groups should be encouraged to circulate similar briefs.
- 3- The incarceration of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz is cruel and unusual punishment, and makes it impossible for him to consult properly with his legal counsel. Therefore, a demand should be raised that he be transferred from Alcatraz pending outcome of legal appeals.
- 4- We direct that the new National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee be charged with the responsibility of working out the best methods of legal support for Sobell's fight in the courts.
- 5- A detailed report of the conduct of the U.S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case should be circulated to all committees and interested individuals to the end that, in the near future, a call can be made for an investigation of those responsible for this improper conduct.
- 6- We who devoted our energies to secure justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg feel it our serious responsibility to bend every effort to secure the well being and protection of Michael and Robert Rosenberg, innocent victims of this great tragedy. We pledge our fullest support to guarantee the necessary funds to achieve this end.

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#### REPORT FROM ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE

of National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case

## First Edition:

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Total. .10,000 books

After payment of all printing, editing and publicity expenses plus shipping charges this edition shows the following:

Note: The National Committee to Secure Justice paid all administrative costs, including overhead, as a contribution to the Fund.

### Second Pulnulag:

Partial Report: (Arrangement with Jero Publishers provides that the Book Committee deducts for all expenses on a fixed percentage including postage, administrative costs and advertising. Jero Publishing Co. is responsible only for the cost of printing. This is in contrast to the arrangement of the first edition in which the Book Committee paid for the printing.

## August and September Partial Report on Second Printing:

5740 paid for of which 1209 were sold through bookshops at bookshop discounts.

Sent to Jero Publishing Co. on Second Printing. . \$3911.22

TOTAL AMOUNT SENT BY ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE TO JERO PUBLISHING CO. FOR DEATH HOUSE LETTERS:

TOTAL. . . . . . \$8141.47

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STATE ENT OF PALICY
ADOPTED BY THE MATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF ROSEMBERG-SOBILL COMMITTEES
IN CHICAGO, OCT. 10-11, 1953

Justice has not been done in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Countless Americans doubted the evidence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Countless more were appalled at the hysteria that dominated their trial, the inhuman santences pronounced upon them, and the brutal haste with which the Rosenbergs were put to death.

Millions now understand that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were more than defendants -- they were Americans swept up in the table of hysteria. They know that such a tide inevitably destroys all guarantees of fairness and impartiality in the dispensation of justice.

Freedom from fear cannot exist side by side with such merciless and unwarranted deprivation of life and liberty. Patriotism and conscience requires that the truth in this case become known to all, that the surviving defendant in the case, Morton Sobell, be accorded his day in court under conditions of traditional respect for feirness and objectivity.

The guarantee of his day in court is not a matter only of simple and justifiable humanitarianism in behalf of a single citizen. It is a matter of guaranteeing that no citizen will be confronted with loss of his liberty or life because the instruments of justice have been touched by the hysteria of the times.

We, of the National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees number among us those who believe that the Rosenbergs and Norton Sobell are innocent; those who question the fairness of the trial to which they were subjected; those who accepting the verdict, could not accept the death sentence against the Rosenbergs, and do not accept the 30-year sentence against Sobell, viewing these sentences as contrary to American concepts of equality and justice.

The National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees will make public the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case; it will insure that appeals will be made to the courts to review the case and to order a new trial for Morton Sobell; it will press vigorously for a transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz, so that his appeals to the court are not injured by absence of consultation with his counsel which Alcatraz imposes upon him.

We will stand together with any and all who are persuaded in whole or in part, by these objectives.

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We ask all who wish to make the phrase "with liberty and justice for all" a.living reality to undertake this work of justice for Morton Sobell.

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1050 Sixth Avenue New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

October 15, 1953

#### Dear Friend:

We are happy to announce to you that the National Rosenberg-Sobell Conference held in Chicago on October 10-11 formed a new committee, "The National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee", which will conduct the campaign to win a new trial for Morton Sobell and bring the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case to the American people.

The formation of this committee comes at a crucial time. As steps toward a widespread Sobell campaign were being taken in Chicago, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals turned down Sobell's appeal for a new trial. This means that the case must now go to the Supreme Court -- the same court that refused to review the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and refused to examine the new evidence in the case. Now this same new evidence is before the courts once more in Morton Sobell's effort to win a new trial.

It therefore becomes imperative that the Sobell campaign be launched on a large scale without the slightest delay. This is essential if we are to meet the deadline and have wide public support for this case by the time it reaches the Supreme Court. This means that the distribution of one million pieces of literature must be undertaken immediately and signatures secured for a special Amici Curiae brief.

In order to bring you up to date on what took place at the Conference, we are sending you the enclosed kit of Conference material. We call your attention especially to the statements of program and policy.

To implement this policy nationally, the Conference recommended the setting up of three regions -- a Western region, a Mid-Western region, and an Eastern region. A six week period was set aside to complete the organization of the new set-up. During this time each of the regions are to complete their selection of 15 persons who will serve on the national executive board. Each region is also to complete its selection of persons to serve as national sponsors. The conference elected Emily Alman as Mational Executive Secretary.

The importance of providing the necessary finances was stressed at the Conference. The need for finances have become all the more urgent with the rejection of the appeal for a new trial by the Circuit Court.

It now becomes necessary to raise substantial amounts to cover the costs of printing the record and legal fees to take the Sobell case to the Supreme Court.

We hope the enclosed material will speed the important work to be done so that justice can be won for the scientist in Alcatraz.

Sincerely,

Willy Alman, Executive Secretary

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THE ROSENTERS BOOK COMMITTEE

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Sarah Lichtenberg	7.25	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Br
C. L. Collins, MD	5.00	Mechanics & Merchants Pational Bank of Vallejo, Vallejo, Calif.
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Benjamin Ratner

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DEFOSIT OF 4/6/54		
Cash	1.30	•
Russell M. Ruffner	5.00/	Bank of Americs, Alhambra Branch, Alhambra, Calif.
DEFOSIT OF 1/7/54		
Cash	1.30	
Bee Widoff	1.00	Bank of America, Crenshaw-Stocker Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	57.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
ROSINBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEP	OSIT OF 4/7/54	
Cash	1.00	

HATIONAL COLLITTED TO SECURE STREET LETTER ROSE ERG CASE - POST OF 4/9/54 & A/10/54

TABLE AND BANK

Cash \$65.25

Albert Malz

30.00

Security-First Mat'l Lank of Los Angeles,
Mighland & Hollywood Branch, 6777 Hollywood
Blvd., Los Angeles.

S. F. Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.

5.00 The Anglo California Lat'l Bk. Larket-Jones, B. San Francisco.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROS BERG CASE - POSIT OF 4/14/54 NAME AMOUNT Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Menhattanville Branch, NYC Helen L. Sobell \$427.52 DEPOSIT OF 4/13/54 Cash 25.00 Harriette Gordon 15.00 The Chase National bank, Times Square Branch ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 4/13/54  $\mathsf{Cash}$ 2.00

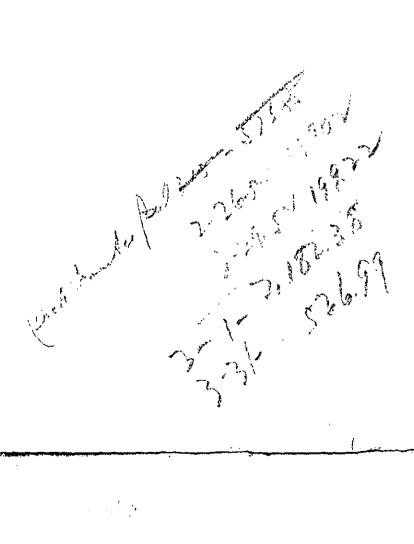
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO STARE JUSTICE IN THE OSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 4/14/54 & 4/15/54 NAME THUO.AA BANK Cash \$61.00 bank of America, Burbank Branch, Burbank, Calif Victor Tierstein, D.V.M. 1.00 ~ Emma F. Baxter 5.00 -The New England Trust Company, Boston, Mass. National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC Norma Aronson 5.00 Abzug & Meyer 192.76 Chase National Bank, Pennsylvania Branch DEPOSIT OF 4/16/54

The state of the s

11.30

 $\mathtt{Cash}$ 

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECU	JUSTICE IN THE	E ROUMBERG CASE EPOSIT OF 4/19/54
NAME	THUOMA	BANK
Cash	\$24.10	
William Jennings	1.00 /	California Bank, Second & Spring Office, 200 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
Rainer F. Meyeroworth ?	3.00 <sup>U</sup>	First Trust & Deposit Company, East Side Office Syracuse, N. J.
Max Paller	5.00	Bank of America, Pico Heights Branch, Los Angeles, <sup>C</sup> alif.
Marcit Mabasla ?	5.00	Bank of America, Fort Bragg Branch, Fort Bragg, Calif.
Harvard University	(6.00	Cambridge Trust Co. or First Nat'l Bk. of Boston
Sutee Hall	10.00 ·	The Westport Bank & Trust Co., Westport, Conn
Ruth A. Jaffe	10.00 /	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., Union Trust Office, Market St. at Grant Ave. San Francisco
Benjamin Ratner	200.00 >	Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC
DEFOSIT OF 4/16/54		
Sarah Lichtenberg	200.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th Street Br.
ROSENHERG BOOK COMMITTEE		
Cash	3.00	



NATIONAL COMMITTED TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROLENBERG CASE - PEPOSIT OF 4/20/54

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$9.40

E. S. Healey

1.00 Security-First Nat'l Bank, 201 East Compton Blvd., Compton, California.

Serah Lichtenberg

307.78

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Br. NYC

Frances Strauss

450.00

Mfrs. Trust Co., 350 Fifth Avc. NYC

DEPOSIT OF 4/1)/54

Cash 252.50

MATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE	TICE IN THE R	DSIN ANG CARE - DESIT OF 4/21/54
TAME	ALOUNT	BANK
(lash	\$9.35	
furth B. Wohlfeiler	1.00	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co, Union Trust Office, Market St. at Grant Ave. San Francisco.
Reliable French Weavers	5.00	Citizens National Bank, Hill Street Office, 736 Hill Street (so.), Los Augeles.
DEPOSIT OF 4/22/54		
Cash	39.00	
Jerma Aronson	35.00	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, 262 First Avenue Opposite 15th St. N. Y. C.

-

ATICNAL COMETTEE TOSECURE STRICE IN THE ROSERS LG CASE - DE TT OF 4/23/54

AMOUNT

\$25.55 Jash

TMIE

National City Bank of New York, Stuyvesant Branch, 262 First Ave. NYC 30.00 Torma Arensen

BAHK

and the same of th

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROS MEETS CASE - PEOSIT OF 4/23 & 4/26 HAME AMOUNT BANK Cash \$149.00 U. S. Postal Money Order #12-64,974,231
Dr. G. A Hutchison Federal Reserve Bank Ray G. Kallin 3.00 Bank of America, Berkeley Branch, 2101 Center Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Kuhn

NATIONAL GREETTEE TO BE	SUSTICE IN Th	HE PUBLISHER CASE THE OBIT OF 4/27/54
NAME	ALCUNT	BAWK
Cash	\$33.00	
Clara Mae Perkins	5.30	Manchester Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mc.
DEFOSIT OF 4/28/54		
Cash	21.50	,
Marion H. Holmes	3.00 /	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, 700 West Clympic Boulevard
DEPOSIT OF 4/29/54		
Cesh	331.00	
The Federated Press	10.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-35 Union Sq. NYC
END. ELIZ. S.C. ROGERS Helen L. Sobell	22.50	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Br

37 4			A .						)			
JAANTIAM	COMMITTEM	TO	1 b	JUSTICA	IU	$T_{i-1}$	ROSA:DIRG	$\mathbb{C} \mathcal{M}$	<b>,</b>	DEPUSIT	$\cup \mathbb{P}$	4/29/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	<b>\$8.</b> 00	
Sam Feldman	3.00 -	Bank of America, Textile Branch, 86% South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
Clara Taylor Wanter Wande	5.00	Bank of America, Beverly Hills Main Office, 469 No. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Leo Resnick	5.00	Dank of America, Washington-Vermont Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
M. K. Jagmin	5.00	Security-First Nat'l Bank, Marengo & Colorado, Pasadena, Calif.

NUTTONAL COMMUTTER TO SECURE FUTTOR IN THE ROLL PERG CASE - DIST OF 1/4/54 THE ALCUNT DAMACosh \$237.82 1.00 The Philadelphia Nat'l Bk, Philadelphia, Pa. Philip Saba Security-First Nat'l Bk. of Los Angeles, 200 South Brand, San Fernando, Calif. Sanford Beldner 3.00 W. B. Steller The Broading National Bank of Chelsea, Mass. Bunk M ney Order #31878 A. Hart First Nat'l Bank of Arizone, Phoenix, Arizona DEPOSIT OF 12/31/53 Cash 56.00 ROSENBLEG BOOK COMMUTTUE - DEPOSIT OF 12/31/53 Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs 20.00 modern Industrial Bonk, 116 Fifth Ave, NYC

NATIONAL COMPITTAR TO STATE JUSTICE IN THE ROSEN FRO CA - DETOSIT OF 1/4/54 AMOUNT BANK NALE \$66.00 Cash Los Angeles Rosenberg-Citizens National Bank Trust & Savings of Schell Committee 63.00 Los Angeles, Calif. DEPOSIT OF 1/5/54 Cash 15.00 Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch Case/Cash 11.50 150.00 Manufacturers Trust Co., 749 E. Tremont Benjamin Ratner Ave., NYC ROSEMBERS BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 1/4/53 Cash 63.00

A ST. See THE BE WANTED

MATIONAL CORMATTES TO SECURATION	IN THE ROS	UBERG CASE = Crostr of 1/6/54
NALE	AL:OUNT	BANK
Cash	\$88,00	)
Jerome A. Gilpatrick	1.00	National State Bank of Newark, Federal Square Office, Newark, N. J.
Samuel Garrett	5.001	The Detroit Bank, Hamilton-Collingwood Office, Detroit, Mich.
Bess Weintrauh	23.00	Bank of the Manhattan Company, Roosevelt Avenue and 82nd St. Jackson Heights, M.Y.
DEPOSIT OF 1/5/54		
Cash	42.00	
Bertram Cole	5.00	The Tradesmens National Bank of New Haven, Conn.
Nat'l Coam. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case/	25.00	Chase "ational Bank, Times Square Branch

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURIFICE IN THE ROI LIBERG CASE - PEPOSIT OF 1/6/54
NAME AROUNT BANK

Cash \$193.00

Lawrence Herman 10.00 Bank of the Manhattan Co., Park Ave. & 32ndSt.

The Music Den - Edgar J. Hoore 15.00 Mfrs. Trust Co., 43-33 91st Place Elmhurst, NY

Emil Alman 30.00 Mfrs. Trust Co., 230 Second Ave. NYC

FIGURAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE	IN THE ROSE	SERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/8/54
name — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	AMOUNT	ß ANK
Cash	\$13.50	
Edmind L. Faeth	1.00	The Home Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. Cheshire Br., Meriden, Conn.
U. S. Postal Money Order #1-58,895,264 George J. Nickerson	1.25	Federal Keserve Bank
J. G. Livingston	5.00	Crocker First Nat'l Bank of San Francisco.
Roger W. Bird	5.00 V	Benk of America, Milshire-Mariposa Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
I. Fishman & Sons.	5.00	Drexel National Bonk, Cottage Grove Ave. & Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
E. Hirschmann	10.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., 36th St. Br.
il. Komerance	10.00	Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Phila.
DEPOSIT OF 1/8/54 - ROSENBLAG BO	OOK COMMITTEE	
Cash	5.00	
S. R. T. Publication, Inc.	2.00	The Ammlgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq. MYC

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NALE	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$375.00	
Louis P. Yaffe	5.00	Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass.
Albert Yaunon ?	(5.00)	The National Bank of Norwalk, Conn.
Abraham Levitsky	5.001/	National Bank of Hyde Park, 53rd St. at Lake Park Ave., Chicago.
Helen L. Trans (TRAVIS)	50.00	The Detroit Bank, Woodward-Milwaukee Office Detroit, Mich.
Samuel Mazell	198.00	Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Wich.
DEFOSIT OF 1/8/54 and 1/9/54		
Cash .	62.25	
Ben Baker	5.00	First Security Bank of Idaho, Grangeville
STATE OF N.Y. UNEMPLOJNENT INS. FU	- AN	Branch, Grangeville, Idaho.
A. Bussert PAYEE & END	13.50	State Bank of Albeny, N. Y.
American Express Co. #NY23-719-950 Sylvia & Erl Price	30.00	
Nathan Frankel	30.00	The Chase National Bank, 45th St. Branch

MATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROD VENER CASE - SEPOSIT OF 1/11/54

NALE ALCOUNT BANK

Cash \$25.50

DEPOSIT OF 1/12/54

Emil Alman

Mfrs. Trust Co., 230 Second Ave. NYC

NATIONAL COLLITTEE TO SECURE USTICE IN THE ROS. SERG CASE - GSIT OF 1/12/54

NAME AMOUNT BANK

Cash W30.00

N. S. Barney 5.00 Irving Trust Company, 42nd Street at Park evenue

Charlotte K. Kroll 5.25 The Bristol Trust Co., Bristol, Pa.

Coin Exchange Bank Trust Company

Sheridan Square Branch

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 1/12/54

Paul Deitrich

HASE ANOTHE BAIR

National Co-mittee to Secure

Justice in the Rosenberg CAse \$60.00 Chase National Bank,
Times Square Branch.

The state of the s

10.00'

HATIONAL COLLITIES	TO SECUPJUSTICE IN THE	NO. ABBERG CASE - EPOSIT OF 1/14/54
NAME	THUOMA	ß ANK
Cash	\$123.25	
Anne J. Wilson	2.00 🗸	bank of Carmet, Carmel-by-the Sea, Calif.
Albert Maltz	_	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, Highland & Hollywood Branch, 6777 Hollywood Blvd. Los Angeles.
Pearl Tress	17.00	Valley Stream Nat'l Bank, Valley Stream, N. Y.

12.50 / Mfrs. Trust Co, 407 Broadway, NYC

Mfrs. Trust Co., 2760 Broadway, NYC

212.00

2.00

DEFOSIT OF 1/13/54

Mark C. Rasmussen

A. Bragil :?

Cash

HAT ONAL CO HATTER TO SCOORE JUST CO. IR THE LOSEPHARE CASE

## AS OF Janu ry 15, 1954

NEE

TMUOMA

1.00

B/MK

CASH

\$65.00

Federal Reserve Bank

GEORE J. NICKERSON

Box 529

U.S. Postal Honey Order

No. 58,896,237 Rochester, N.H.

NATIONAL COLMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTI	CE In the Ros.	: EFRG CASE - DECUIT OF 1/15/54
hAv.E	ALCUNT	EANK
Cash	54.00	
Helen L. Sobell	59.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC
Money Order #196392 hoth & Clark Com L. Monohon	5.00 L	Central Mational Bank in Chicago, Ill.
ROSENS (RG 500% COV.III) = DEPOSIT	OF 1/18/54	
Hame	59.00	
S. R. T. Publications, Inc.	2.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 UnionSQ NYC
HATTONAL COMMITTEE TOCECURE JUSTIC	e in the rose	NOERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/18/54
Henro Earl	44.00	
Illegible (a. Ware)	10.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. 11 Ward Branch, NYC
Nichael Pargment	10.00/	Ann Arbor Bank, State Street Office, Ann Arbor, Mich.

10.00 ~

30.00

30.00

Emil H. Shuloff

Bartha Bender

E. P. SpitzeR

Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Eastern Pkny and Kingston Ave, Brooklyn, I Y.

National City Bank of New York, Gramercy Park Branch, NY

Mfrs. Trust Co. 3515 Broadway, NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO STORE 3	USTICE IN THE	DSENBING CA DEFOSIT OF 1/18/54
NAME .	AMOUNT	BANK
National Comm. to secure justice in the Rosenberg Cuse	\$65 <b>.</b> 00	Chase National Bunk, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 1/19/54		
Cash	15.00	
DEFOSIT OF 1/20/54		
Cash	136.50	
Illegible	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 177 Montague St, B'klyn
S. Schurrito ??	10.00	Public National Bank & Trust Co. Delancy & Orchard Sts, NYC
Roberta A. Hollowell	17.00	Bank of Berkeley, Calif.
Trensurer of the U.S. Refund of Visitary	23.95	Foderal Reserve Bank

U. S. Fostal Money Order Federal Reserve Bank 1.00 #1-62,919,136 J. N, Kunnos U. S. Postal Money Order #12-36,853,528 H.D.EBERCY Federal Reserve Bank 2.00

Mfrs. Trust Co., 257 Utica Ave. B'klyn 5.00 Nat Bergman The Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, 10.00 29 W. 48th St., NYC Karl E. Seidenberg

The Public National Bank & Trust Co. 10.00 501 Fifth Ave, NYC A. Goldring ? Mfrs. Trust Co. 350 Fifth Ave. NYC 12.50

Frances Strauss Bank of the Manhattan Co. 4622 13th Ave. 30.00 LEIRVE Y. Leiwe or B'klyn, NY The Torrington National Bank & Trust Co.

Torrington, Conn. Dorothy Haven Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanvi 35.00 -

Holen L. Sobell

DEPOSIT OF 1/16/54 138.00 Cash

30.00

NAME	THUOMA	BANK
Cash	\$102.00	
Dorothy Cherr	2.00	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, 502 South Spring, Los Angeles.
Miss Betty Richlin	2.00	National City Bank, Variek St. Branch NYC
L. Waterman	5.00	Ann Arbor Bank, State Street Office, ANN Arbor Mich.
Eino Uskali	5.00	Westchester County Mational Bank, Peekskill N
denj. Latinsky	10.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 1528 Pitkin Ave, B'klyn
Bay Arca Comm. to Save the Rosenbergs	50.00	The Anglo California National Bank Market-Jones Office, San Francisco
0. S. Fostal Money Order #2-1,425,294 Regina Daycz	(60.00)	Federal Reserve Bank
Michael B. Atkins	60.00 -	Trust Company of North America, NYC
Kate Pollack	60.00	Bank of the Manhattan Co., 535 Fifth Ave. NYC
DEPOSIT OF 1/20/54		
Cash	250.00	
Shirley Jessor	5.25	National State Bank, Boulder, Colo.
Norma Arronson	10.00	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC
Essie Garfein	10.00	hafrs. Trust Co. 1509 Foster Ave. E'klyn
Benjamin Rather	330.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave, NYC

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSEMBURG CASE

_HAME_	ALOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$430.00	
Joseph Brainin	5.00	Commercial State Bank, 116 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Orkley C. Johnson	5.00	Analgamated Bank of New York 11-15 Union Square N.Y.
Dorothy Braude	10.00	First State Bank, Rosemead, California
Dr. Leo Mayer	10.00	Mational City Bank of New tor Ninety-First Street Branch
Frances Modell	30.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Lincoln Square Branch
Miriam Dworkin	30.001	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Fighty-Sixth Street Branch
Norma Aronson	60.00	National City Bank of N.Y. Stuyvesant Branch
Cash	134.00	

NATIONAL COMMITTER TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROBERDERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 1/24/54 NAME AMOUNT BAHK Cash \$883.00 W. Goldberg Goldenberg 5.00 Northern Westchester Bank, Katonah, N. Y. 5.00 Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. 104th St. Br. Minnie L. Greenfield 30.00 Chase National Bank 57th St. Branch Marjorie Da Silna 30.00 Mational City Bank, 96th St. Pranch Rose Wallach Rose Wallach 30.00 -Benjamin Ratner 60.00 - Afrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC

NATIONAL	. COMMITTEE T	lo Slici	JENUSTIC	THE ROS A	berg case	i – Si	T OF 1/25/	<sup>1</sup> 54	
NAME				Ah.oun T			BANK		
Cash				\$74.18					
E. H. Ty				5.00 V	Atlanti	ic Bank Wil	lliem St.	Brench,	NYC
M. R. Do	lvis			5.00	First N	lational Ba	unk of Ken	sas City	, Mo.
	om. to Secur emberg Case	e Just	tice in	14.32	Chase N	etional Bu	unk, Times	Square	Branch
	Comm. to Sec Rosenberg Cas		ıstice	39.00		ated Trust m, Chicago		s Bk. 1]	.1 So.
DEFOSIT	1/22/54								
Cash				335.40					
Marcie G	. Rabinowitz	÷		50.00		change Ban Sts. NYC	k Trust C	o. Willi	.8 M.s.
Frences	Strauss			20.00	Mfrs. T	rust Co. 3	50 Fifth	Avenue N	ΥC
Edna Ton	<b>e</b> y⁻			15.00	ville B	charge Ben ranch, 320	5 Btway a		
	mm. to Secur	e Just	ice in	7.50	فمذ	ational Ba		Souare	<sup>D</sup> ranch
	s (Mose)			10.00		change Bani	•	<b>"</b>	
Sarah Li	chtenberg			5.00	Corn Ex	change Banl	k Trust Co	o. E. 65	th St.Er
	Comm. to Seconderg Case		ustice	133.00	Chase Na	ational Ba	nk, Times	Square	Branch
11	n	tī	ıı	35.00	rt	tt	iri	11	
ti .	u	lt.	II .	18.75	11	11	11	n	
ff	n	11	11	10.00	tt	11	11	ıı	
11	11	<b>1</b> 7	tt	14.50	tt.	rt	11	11	
DEI OSIT	OF 1/22/54								
Cash				18.00					
E. Hischmenn (FLIESCHMANN)		45.00	Corn Exc	change Banl	k Trust Co	o. 36,th	St. Br.		
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE DEFOSIT OF 1/25/54									
Cash				11.00					

		•
NAME	AMOUNT	ь <b>М</b> ИК
Cash	\$100.00	
John E. Oberg	1.00	Peoples Nat'l Bank of Wasn. Seattle, Wash.
U. S. Postal Money Order #1-60,512,378 Eleanor Stwenson	4.00	Federal Reserve Bank
S. Kaplan	5.00	Harfford Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. Hartford, Conn.
Carrie Nagel	5.00	The Peoples National Bank, 58-22 Myrtle Ave Brooklyn, NY.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in		
the Rosenberg Case	7.50	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
Helen S. Sobell	(10.06	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, NYC
L. Gold	30.00	Bank of the Manhattan Co. 185 Montague St. Biklyn, NY

NATIONAL COLLETTE TO SECURE SUSTICE IS THE ROSE BIRG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/28/54 MASE THUCLIA Bank Cash \$17.00 UB USIT OF 1/29/54 Trude B. Bramel 3.00 / American Trust Co. Palo Alto Office, Palo Alto, Calif. Lerold H. Hester 5.00 University National Bank, Linneapolis Rosenberg Book Committee 158.90 Chase National Bank, Times Square Eranch MOSE EMAG BOOK COMMITTEE - DINOSIT OF 1/28/54  $C_{\alpha sh}$ 1.00 DEPOSIT OF 1/29/54 S. R. T. Publication, Inc. 1.00 The Amalgameted Bank, 11-15 Union Sq., HYC 1.00

MATICMAL COLLITTER TO SECOND JUSTICE IN THE ROST BORG CASE -TOSIT OF 1/29/54 日企正 ALCUNT BKIK Oncs. Winsburg (see below) X \$5.00 6 Citizens State Bank, Houston, Texas. 9.00 Sarah Lichtenberg Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. East 65th St. B Ellen S. Brandstetter 26.00 ' Lake View Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. 40 DEFOSIT OF 2/1/54 Cash 2.00 EAST N. 4 SUGSBK. Savings Bank Money Order #AA 20124 Shirley Laycah 15.00 The Savings Banks Trust Co., MYC LOYAL BANK OF CANADAMORONTO. D'IN Money Order #89-1322274 REMITTER S. BELL 50.96 Mrs. H. Sobell The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St. New York, N. Y. Ben Baker 5.00 First Security Bank of Idaho, Grangeville Branch, Idaho 72.96. The face of the check, bore the following: Expense to protect and preserve the Constitution of the United States of America as it was originally construed.

MATIONAL CONTITTED TO SECURE OFICE IN THE ROSE FIRE CADE = 1 DET OF 2/1/54 ALOURT υAπK. hAl D.

\$52.00

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47.00 Cash

NACTORAL COLUMN TO SECURE THE THE ROLL CLASS GARE - USIF OF 2/3, 54				
o Blang	ALOUNT	BAHK		
Cash	\$142.00			
Howard Fast	10.00	Mational City Bank of N. Y. Breadsey- 56th Street Branch.		
Daphne Cuoccio	15.00	First National Bank, Lount Vernon, N. Y.		
DEFOSIT OF 2/2/54				
Cash	28.25			
Benjamin W. Cohen	3.00	New Britain Mational Bank, New Britain, Conn.		
Rosenberg Book Committee	6.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch		

4/4.00 Chase Hational Bank, Times Square Franch

FOSETBERG BOOK COLLUTTEE - DEPOSIT OF 2/2/54

Rosenberg Book Committee

MATIONAL COLLECTION TO SHOURE JUNTACA IN THE SERVER GRAND ALL DANK

Cach

DEPOSIT OF 2/3/54

Cash

344-25

AFIGNAL COLUMN TIME TO SECURE JUNTEON 1: THE ROSEN AND CASE - DECERT OF 2/5 and 2/7/54 /d./亚 ALCUNT Grish" \$17.00 The Densonhurst Nat'l Dank, Flatbuch Offic Brooklyn, N. Y. Book World - Daniel Rubel 8.00 DEPOSIT OF 2/8/54 Cash 3.00 Dertha Bender 10.00 4 Mfrs. Trust Co., 3515 Breadway, MYC Los Angeles Rosenberg-Sobell Committee 52.50 Citizens Nat'l Bank, H. O. Los Angeles. MUSEMBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 2/5/54 Cash 8,00

NATIONAL COLLITTLE TO SECURE JUSTI	CE IN THE 168 1	BERG CASE - DERUJIT OF 2/9/54
N'AME	AMOUNT	→ DMIK
Natil Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	\$100.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 2/9/54		
Cash	52.00	
U. S. Postal Money Order #12-53,346,194 Helen Batterson	2.00	Federal Reserve Lank
Shirley B. Weinerman	10.00	American Trust Co. North Berkeley Office Berkeley, Calif.
DEPOSIT OF 2/5/54		
Norris Plan Company of Calif H 46591	5.00	California Bank - Head Office 625 So. Sp. St., Los Angeles.
DLPOSIT OF 2/5/54 & 2/7/54		
Cash	8.00	
ROSET:BERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT	OF 2/9/54	
S. R. T. Publications, Inc.	2,00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq. NY

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NATIGNAL COMMITTEE TO DECOME JUSTICE IN THE LOD, BARG CAME - DECOMIT OF 2/10/54

MALE

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$21.00

Vilbur Wolf End, Home aromon

5.00 V

Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

POSEMEERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEFOSIT OF 2/10/54

Cash

5.00

NATIONAL COLLETTEE TO SECONDUSTICE L. THE ROBERT CASE DESCRIPTION OF 2/11/54.

NAME AMOUNT BANK

\$31.00

Helen L. Sobell 125.00

Cash

125.00 Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.
Manhattanville Branch.

WATICIAN CONDITTER TO SECURD JUSTICE IN THE MOST BLEG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/11/54 BANK ALOUNT HALE \$700.00 Cash DEFOSIT OF 2/12/54 and 2/13/54 Cash 45.95 DEPOSIT OF 2/15/54 397.00 Cash 10.00 5 Ann Arbor Bank, State Street Office, Andrew Ferber Ann Arbor, Mich. West Side Trust Co. Hawthorne Ave. Office, 20.00 Lichael Katz Newark, N. J Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC 200.001 Benjamin Ratner

and the second of the second o

HATICIAL COLLIFIES TO SECULD	STICE IN THE ROP	DERG CALE - GSIT OF 2/15/54
HALE	AMOUNT	BANK
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	\$30.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch.
DEPOSIT OF 2/17/54		
Cash	11.00	
Ermy Lou Packard	5.00	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co. Market at Montgomery, San Francisco.
Frances Strauss	10.00	Efrs. Trust Co. 350 Fifth Avenue, NYC
Frances Strauss	38.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 350 Fifth Avenue, NYC
DEPOSIT OF 2/18/54		
Cash	27.00	
Sidney Young	2.00	Citizens National Bank, Pico-Swall Drive Br Los Angeles, Calif.

'ngelica Boles

3.00 The Leonia Bank & Trust Co., Leonia, N. J.

MATTCHAN CONTINUE TO SECUE WOTTON IN THE ACT HISRO CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/16/54 NAME  $Ai \cup Uii \, T$  $-i\hbar 4K$ \$25.25 Cash The Peoples "ational Bank, wew Branswick, NJ 20.00 Louis Goldsmith ROSENEERG BOOK COLLITTEE - DEFOSIT OF 2/15/54 10.00 Cash

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURATE THE ROS ABOUNT BANK

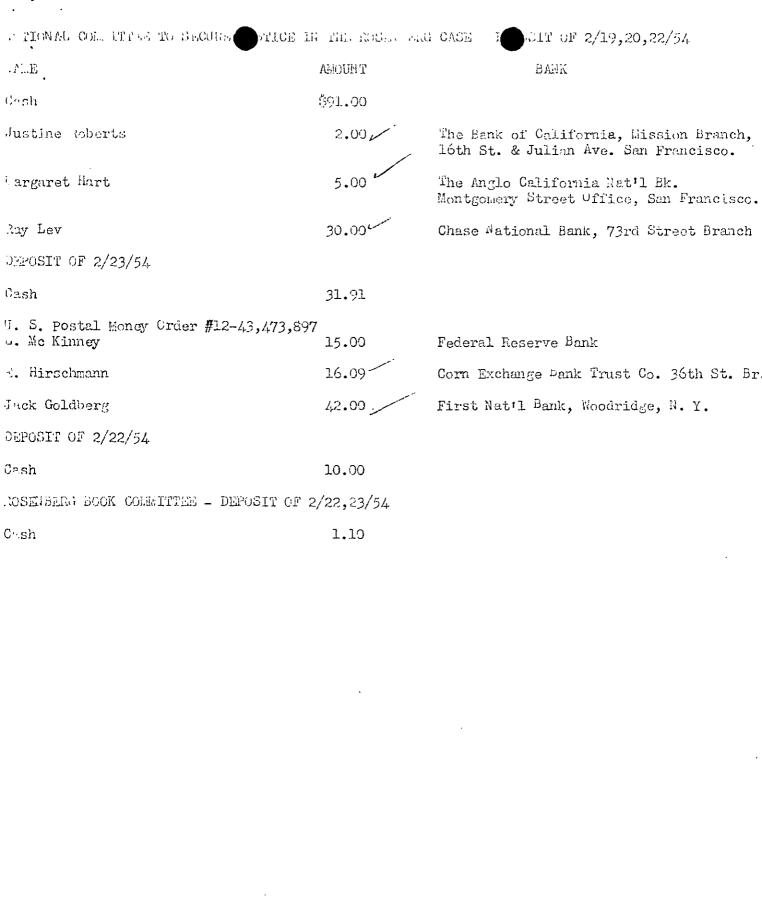
Cash 877.50

Penjamin Rathur 30.00 / kfrs. Trust Co. 749 Mast Tremont Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Friends Boarding School

2.00

The First National Sank, Parmesville, Ohio.



RATIONAL COLLEGIZED TO SECU	JUSTICE IN THE REC	BERG CASE - POSIT OF 2/24/54
NALE	AMOUNT	BAK
Cash	\$143.00	
E. Hirschmann	50.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., 36th St. Er.
Albert Melnikoff	5.00	County Bank & Trust Co. Wain Ave. Office, Passaic, N. J.
Willey Salaven ? SALWEN	2.00	The Trenton Banking Co., Trenton, A. J.
Cash	986.91	
Cash	140.00	
Cash	22.00	
Henry Sternberg	2.00	Bank of America, Wabash-Sentinel Br., Los Angeles, Calif.
J. G. Livingston	2.50	Crocker First National Bank of San Franciso
Frederick B. Wood	3.00	American Trust Co. San Jose Office, San Jose, Calif.
Frieda N. Victor	3.00	Security-First Nat'l Bank of Los Angeles, Olympic & La Brea Branch, Los Angeles

Helen Seffinger

Security-First hattl Bank, Adams & Crenshaw Branch, 4450 h. Adams, Los Angeles

VICEAR COLLITER TO SECULD THOSE IN THE ROSE FRO CASE = I OUT OF 2/24/54 1 1  $\Lambda L \in UHT$ BANK  $C \in \mathfrak{Ah}$ (1.00 12.00 The Amalgamated Bank of New York, IL-15 Union Sq. N. Y. C. Sera Abolson

TATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE TICE IN THE ROSEN ERG CASE - D SIT OF 2/26/54

THUOMA

BANK

Cash

ME

\$88.00

## MATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE RO EMBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 2/28/54

NAME	AMOUN T	BANK
Cash	6.50	
DEPOSIT OF 3/1/54		
Cash	1.00	
U. S. Postal Money Order 12-50,348,021 Anna Cohen	15.00	Federal Reserve Bank
DEFOSIT OF 2/25/54		
Cash	5.00	
Natil Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	50.00	Chase National Bank, Times Sq. Br.
DEP. 2/25/54		
Cash	50.00	
Frances E. Heid	2.00	Bank of America Laurel-Sunset Branch Hollywood, Calif.

NATIONAL CONSITTED TO SI RE JUSTICE IN THE MOSAWHARG CAR P DEPOSIT OF 3/1/54 NALE BAIK ALOUNT \$29.75 Cash Savings Bank Money Order #64196 R. Bardeck Savings Banks Trust Company, New York, N. Y. Pockaway Savings Bank American Trust Company, 22nd Mission Office San Francisco, Calif. 3.00 John Elsesser Bank of America, Highland Park Branch K. O. Stone 3.00 -5570 North Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif. Security-First Astional Bank of Los Angeles, Harry Sitron 5.00 Wilshire & La Brea Eranch, Los Angeles, Cali

New York, N. Y.

5.00 V

18.00 ~

4.00

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Fulton St. Br.

Mfrs. Trust Co. 3515 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ROSENDERG BOOK COMPLITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 3/1/54

Cash

Bernard Sherk

Sertha Bender

MATIONAL COMMIT THE TO SECURI STICK IN THE ROSE BERG CASE -POSIT OF 3/3/54 AM:OUNT BANK MALE \$78.00 Cash ار 8.00 The New England Trust Co. Boston, Mass. E. F. Baxter 4.00-Bonk of America, Wilshire-Robertson Branch L. Spitz DEPOSIT OF 3/2/54 48.60 Cash 60.00 Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC Denjamin Ratner ROSINBLEG BOCK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 3/2/54 1.00 Cash

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECUR USTICE IN THE ROS NBERG CASE - POSIT OF 3/3/54

AMOUNT

Cash \$2.85

Nut'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case/Norma Aronson 14.50

Norma Archson 30.00

Chase Rational Bank, Times Square Branch National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC

BAHK

DEPOSIT OF 3/4/54

NAE

Cash 30.00

Cash 292.02

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 3/3/54

Cash 4.00

, 'AME	$T^{p}MM\Lambda$	ВАНК
Cash	\$0.50	
Ben M. Silver	25.00	Bank of America, Slauson-Avalon Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Illegible	5.00	Bank of America, Glendora Branch, Glendora, Calif.
DEPOSIT OF 3/4/54		
Cash	2.30	
Sarah Lichtenberg	2.00	Corn Exchange Bonk Trust Co. E. 65th St. Br. N. Y. C.

## NATIONAL COMMETT E TO SECULE JUSTICE IN THE RESEMBERG OF SE

MTED--Merch 9, 1954

NAME	AMOULIT	BANK
Cash	9.35	
Cash	133.58	
Mary Crampsey	.75	Bankers Trust Company 455 Fark Avenue, N.Y.
Jocl Sayvetz	2.00 /	Bank of America Vachington Crenshaw Branch Los Angeles, California
Margeret A. Furct	1.10	Long Island Trust Company Garden City, N.Y.
Mary Weingott	2.50	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles Westwood Village Branch
Mollie Zimbler Traibush	3.00	Citizens National Bank Sixth & San Pedro Branch Los Angeles, Calif.
Cormelo Di Rienzo M.O #C17436 ashland Drand Gurang Els	6.00 Lane	Lincoln National Bank Chicego, Illinois
N: tional Committee to Secu Justice in the Roserborg C	re 21.07	Chase National Bank New York, Times Square
U.S. Postal Money Order N/O Cora P. Wilson Los Angeles, California No. 44,688,833	1.00	First des in
	ROS EMBERG BOOK COMMITTEE	
LATED-March 9, 1954		

NAME AMOUNT BANK
CASH \$1.10 ---

NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO SELICE JUSTICE IN THE RUSERBERG CA - DEFOSIT OF 3/9/54

NAME

Aiscourt

MMd

Cash

**398.15** 

Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice

in the Rosenberg Case

50.00

Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

DEFOSIT OF 3/9/54 - ROSENBERG LOOK CONTITTEE

Cagh

5**.**00

RATIONAL COMPLETED TO SECURE USINCE IN THE R SE BERG CASE - COST OF 3/10/54 ALOURIT BAHK  $...\hbar\omega E$ \$6.36 Mat'l Comm. to Secure Justice Chase National Bank, Times Square Samuch in the Rosenberg Case DEPOSIT OF 3/12/54 Cash 190.80 DEPOSIT OF 3/12/54 Cash 100.00 Bankers Trust Co. 221-50 Horace Harding Blvd. 5.00 ~ Sylvia Krantz Bayside, M. Y.

ROSEN ERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DETOSIT OF 3/11/54

Cash

20.00

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

Cash

7.00

S. F. Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.

August

District To Shoure Justice In the Rock Berg Case - Decount of 3/12/54 & 3/13/54

The Anglo-California National Bank Market-Jones Office, San Francisco

Willia Dablay

MATICNAL COLLITEE TO	SECT JUSTICE IN TH	HE IS SENIORG CASE DIPOSIT OF 3/15/54
MARI 3	ALCUNT	BANK
Cagli	\$1.29.20	
DEFOSIT OF 3/16/54		
Cash	34.00	
Helen L. Schell	3.00	Corn Enchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Franch, NYC
Robert H. Vebster	1.00	nank of America, 8th & Vermont Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.

NATIONAL CONLLTTEE TO SECURATION IN THE RES INSING CARD -10 IT OF 3/16/54 MALE  $\Lambda \mathbb{C}\mathrm{UNT}$ BANKCash \$5.00 Sarah Lichtenberg 10.00 4 Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, E. 65th S. Br. HYC DEPOSIT OF 3/17/54 Cash 63.00 Helen L. Sobell 4.00 Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanvill Branch, HYC

NATIONAL COLDITIES TO SECURE STICE IN THE ROST LLRU CASE - PEOSIT OF 3/4/54 NAME ALOUNT BAIK Cosh \$20.00 DEPOSIT OF 3/18/54 Cash 7.30 100.00 % Benjamin Ratner Mfrs. Trust Co. 7/9 East Tremont Ave. NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE US	TICE IN THE ROS. (	PERG CASE - COSIT OF 3/18/54
NAME	AL:CUNT	BANA
Cash	<i>\$</i> 7.00	
"B of A" Travelers Cheque No. 41 421 537 Mauriel Paperny	20.00	Bank of America, Dan Francisco, Calif.
Helen L. Sobell	117.50	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC.
DEFOSIT OF 3/19/54		
Cash	9.00	
Sidney Oster	1.50/	Bank of America, International Office, 220 North Main St. Los Angeles, Calif.
Iris Kirshner	5.00	Bank of America, Westchester Branch, 8946 So. Sepulveda Blvd. Los Angeles.
Helen L. Sobell	10.90	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch NYC
Convenience, Inc. Money Order No. 50583 - Remitter Eva Kurnik	1.00	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, 561 So. Spring St. Los Angeles

RECT.

USTICE IN THE	I SEMBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 3/22/54
Aloun T	LINK
\$7.55	·
1.00	Bank of America, Santa Monica-Vermont Branch Hollywood, Calif.
1.50	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch.
1.50	National Bank of Detroit, Chene-Milwaukee Office, Detroit, Michigan.
5.00	/ University National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
20.00	National City Benk of New York, STuyvesant Br 262 First Ave. opposite 15th St. NYC
62 <b>.</b> 30 `	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch.
87.00	Chase National Benk, Times Square Branch.
23/54	
10.00	
100.00	1 frs Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC
	ALOUNT \$7.55 1.00 1.50 1.50 20.00 20.00 87.00 23/54 10.00

Cash

ROSENDERG BOOK COMman. - DEPOSIT OF 3/22/54

2.10

NATIONAL COUNTREE TO SECURE PAST	LCE IN THE ROSE	ETRG CASE - Decesit of 3/24/54
N AR.E.	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$278.45	
Ursula <b>O</b> sborne	2.00	The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.
U. S. Postal Money Order #5-96,718,903 Sally Glassberg	6.25	Foderal Reserve Bunk
F. H. Blossom ?	10.00	The Palatka Atlantic National Bank, Palatka, Florida.
S. Hell	10.00	Westport Bank & Trust Co, Westport, Conn.
With Wolf Wolf	10.00	Chrise National Bank, Times Square Branch
Helen L. Sobell	15.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC

N AIAE	AMOUNT	BANK
Margaret H. Chipmen	\$10.00	The National Capital Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.
DEFOSIT OF 3/26/54		
Cash	14.00	
Bonjemin Ratner	100.00 🗸	Mîrs. Trust Co., 749 E. Tremont ave. NYC
DEFOSIT OF 3/26/54		
Cash	8.00	
Hillel Arkin	5.00	Bank of Encine, Encine, Calif.
Marcia G. Rabinowitz	9.85	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. William & Beaver Streets, NYC
Helen L. Sobell	15.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, NYC.
Helen L. Sobell	75.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, NYC.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE NOT MIBERG CASE — DUPOSIT OF 3/26 & 3/27

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$19.25

Cash

174.60

Leonora L. Miller

2.00

Security-First Bational Bank of Los Angeles, Calif.

ROSE(BERG BOOK COARITYEE

Cash 2.00

NATIONAL COMPLITTED TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSE SERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/29/54 TABE ALOUNT BANK Cash \$172.00 Rita Smollens 6.00 L Industrial Bank of Commerce, 222 Broadway, Natil Comm. to secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case 20.00 Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch DEFOSIT OF 3/29/54 ROSHIBLEG BOOK COMMITTEE Cash 3.00

NUTIONAL CONTINUE TO SECURIFICE IN THE ROUNDERG CASE THEOSIT OF 3/30 & 3/31/54 AimOULT  $B_{1}NK$  $\mathbb{N} L \mathbb{N}$ 536**.5**5 Cash 5.00 Irving Trust Co. 42nd Et. & Park Ave., 140 N. S. Barney

DATIONAL COL	Malfree fo	SECURE II	DSTICE I	d Tile	RuDi	usud	CASE
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Check No.

Check N	<u>.</u>	Amount	To Order Of	<u>For</u>
1919	<b>ル・シ</b> ・'	\$200.00	National Guardians	Advertising
1922	$\gamma = *_{V} *_{U}$	144.20	Rotograph Company	Leaflets - Lem. Comm.
	2-15	50.00	Cash	E. Amann - expense for 2 week:
1916	7 14	100.00	Roward Nyers	fee
1933	$n \cdot n^{(I)}$ .	100.00	Advance Printing Company	bill
1932.	2006	100.00	N. Y. Telephone Company	telephone bill
1929	2 - 7.11	14.50	Norma Aronson	To Elack Memorial Comm. receipted in Comm. a/c in erro
1943	) · · 1	291.60	Cash	Payroll
1935	Soul.	107.89	Irving White Paper Co.	bill
1915	$S_{\leq 1/3}$	500.00	Alexander Black	to E. Blick Estate
1884	Z · 1	629.15	Collector of Internal Revenue	for third quarter Withholding 519.80 Social Security 109.35 Total - 629.15 #12-1607486
1934	des b	50.00	Meyer Harlues	thru August
1926	2-17	73.98	Director of Internal Revenue	P. 62.92 I. 11.06 73.98 W.T. 9/30/53 Jan. 54 97023
1940	3> - ri	100.00	Irving White Paper Co.	Balance       178.34         a/c       100.00         78.34
1037	7 - U	8.20	Blumberg & Clarick	complete payment
1931	2.21	100.00	nelen Sobell	to repay loan
1945	3-5	50.00	Rosenberg Committee	Wrs. Rosenberg
1938	3 3	10.00	Edward Schwartz	Photograph Mem. meeting
1969	3 - 7	21.07	Rosenberg Committee	Addressograph plates & Addressograph part
1947	3-11	10.00	Cash	Petty Cash
1946	3-11	100.00	Cash	Postage
1920	1.50	108.15	Robert Raven Flowers, Inc.	Flowers - Emanuel Black's Funeral Inv. #2025

Land Tall March JUM 1/134 シャンパーエ 1295 Y NOST 1530,50 1845-1-26-54 Peraniel Statemers 2500 Total day in their fills extended 3000 De Break Grand 1651 2 1877 - 128-54 GINGRESIN 6000 1 1885-1-2854 Journal French 1000 to the County forther 1. 4 2-154 en elever Harriette Boulen leggent MAN DIE CALL AND 14.15 111 2486 1130 1111 2/56 11 (M.) 11700 2-1-16 410 18 Marian Branch 113 " 10 23.24 1/2 1 200 12 3.J. 12 

14-11-2-10 54 (20 1 (Elighbours) 100 3/ 1/3 2-10 12 7ds pld. as a hespile. 100-Lynn to the time the top the think had been 28778 11 12-225 Calmy Trees , " " with the field were to this of March March Carlotte Carlotte . . 1597 2 234 Jude Perker (2007, C. 1) 1. 1 Met alle Garden Marie Commence Commen 1900 2011 30 Conflicted 1902-2-11-54 Secret Drugs-1107 2 130.5 Cash loan to memore Comme 315/ 1158 218-50 Chear Travel Binance 1907 Zesse Jan Francisco (el) ZJ'\_\_\_\_ 1912 218-54 Cash (meninal recition) 300-X ... 2-18-54 7/2.52 200-3: 1013 Part Sec. red Colors.

1882 - 128-54 fan Frankris 1882 - 128-54 fan Frankris Junesligater Sph 12.8.75

The second of th II Chien miles Michean Comment ARC - Mich 3/1/2 Bu 1-24.50 Promo 2-15-50 1530.52 166237 2,182.38 Dal 2-26-54 Obselv Paid out Cashett 1924 -2-155 -2614 Detly Cont ) BriE 4 Children 1920 Trick School 80 Strand - Rat Gran Willet-A 1911- 2-16-5h 7.46 During a lite Rich to 11 1928 3.2354 and 3,000 Paris Line & Buch 9 20 -2-23 55 Produced for manifest material 4 1/18 2-24-54 Chair 27164 4 1/18 2-24-54 Chair 27164 Salarea. 11660 200 randing to our ( 4 . . . . ) Elex dendition

11 (1) 2 July 4762 . C. of Heynellow Elice.

Contain Hop Ching Sing Show Comments

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Check	: 110	M. unt	To Urder of	For
1,141	Sylvid .	\$ 25.00	A.88. Typewriter Co.	machines
1051	in the second	6,36	Rosenberg Committee	Scale repair and carfore
1954	3-17	5.00	Cash	0.M. Exp.
1952	5- 172	54.30	Cash	Salary HARRIET GORDON
1936	•, • •1	46.35	Charles Weinstein	
1953	3 - 1-4	165.00	Cosh	Exp. & Gift check END. E. SCHWAB
1949	3017	15.00	Cash	Emily - fares
0	3-5	55.00	Helen Sobell	gift to children
1962	3 . , 7	10.00	Cash	Petty Cash
1960	3 (	62.30	Cash	Horma Aronson Salary
1961.	さいく	50.00	Cash	Postage
1959	3-1-4	15.00	Helen Sobell	Telephone Charge
1958		35.00	• • •	Org. Exp.
1956	:' '</td <td>100.00</td> <td>Hervard movers</td> <td>fee</td>	100.00	Hervard movers	fee
1955	1		Realty Corp."	rent
1965	3-16	100.00	Advance Frinting Co.	&/¢
1968	3-18	174.30	Cash	
1057	300	43.80	Empire Record Corp.	146 records
1964	Brill	3 <b>.</b> 35	Gensup Stationery Co.	2 stamps Invoice #B5362
1966	3-16	50.00	C. A. Casting	Bal \$100.00 50.00 Rubbish removal
1939	3-4	35.00	Associated Recording	recording
1063	3-16	10.25	Independent Productions (	Corp. deposit on tickets
1948	3 - 11	39.45	Pitney Bowes, Inc.	moter rental
1977	3-22	87.00	Hosenberg Committee	ocean travel Rd. ticket N.A. Chw.
1979	3-23	130.00	Cash	Pub. 45.00
		i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Helen Ln.10.00 Gift ck <u>75.00</u> \$130.00
1978	7. A.s.	1.50	Rosenberg Committee	B. A. fares

1976 5-13 62.30 Rocenberg Committee Horma Aronson Salary

The In Chicago, Cotober 10

Justice has not been done in the Rosenberg-Sobell Caro.

Countless Americans doubted the evidence against Ethou and enberg and Morton Sobells Countless more were appailed at the latted dominated their trial the inhuman sentences pronounce them; and the brutal heate in which the Rosenbergs were put

Millions now understand that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were method enders - they were Americans swept up in the tide of hyself the provided that the tide of hyself the provided the tide of hyself the tide of tide of the tide of tide of the tide of tide of tide of the tide of tide of tide of ti

Presdom from fear cannot exist also by side with such merciless and unwarranted deprivation of life and liberty what for side of oience requires that the truth in this case become known to all that the surviving defendant in the case Morton Sobell be accorded his in court under conditions of traditional respect for falmess and objectivity.

The guarantee of his day in gourt is not a matter only of simple and justifiable humanitarianism in behalf of a single officen, that hwill never be confronted with the loss of his liberty or life because the instruments of justice have been touched by the nysteris of the times.

We of the National Rosemberg Sobell Committees number among those who believe that the Rosembergs and Morton Sobell are innoce those who question the fairness of the trial to which they wore standed those who accepting the verdict could not accept the deal sentence against the Rosembergs, and do not accept the 30 year sentence against Sobell viewing these sentences as contrary to Americance of equality and justice.

Le National Rosemberg Sobell Committees while make subjective truth in the Rosemberg Sobell case it will induce that accepting the made to the courts to raview the case and to order a sewictive be made to the courts to raview the case and to order a sewictive be made to the courts to raview the case and to order a sewictive of the courts to raview the case and to order a sewictive contraction.

cruth in the Cosenberg-Sobell case; it will insure that appeals of the made to the courts to review the case and to croom a newscrip is Morton Sobell; it will press vigorously for a transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatrazers that his appeals to the court are not in by absence of consultation with his counsel which Alcatraze imposes

We will stand together with any and all who are persuaded in whole or in part, by these objectives.

We ask all who wish to make the phrase "with liberty and justice for all" a living reality to undertake this work of justice for Morton Sobell:

the state of the same of the

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## Mrs. Helen Schell

givenet

## San Frencisco. July 12, 1252

Mis Sobell is the wife of Morton Sobell co-defendant of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

and Julius Rosenberg and my interpolate for simple and recomment and recomment is and recomment in the charge is a first and a Managam adv ALED SPORT ROOM Artic outs ignical constant postudifference charges with route conto ne remedia in licetary Think for a moment of the read without the Original for the moment of the read and the remediate. The fall distance was riftly or having stolen include the least read of the remediate in the least read and tree the years from now. That Ruth Oreen less who said that she con a rest of and never been tree and the last the construction of the read and the remediate of the rest of

ras Grain a just Heat on of creen ion of the Rosenberge Strong, desirantes de la superior de Initial Rosenberg were killed and why Morton Sobell is sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz Its you look into the trial

record you will see that Judge Kaufman, at the time of sentencing said. It is so difficult to make people realize that Te are engaged the true cutt council and this an analy and an and th this drup winds other provi in the case, unit to cheer to a move in a people made victable chicking the cast (top collecting made) victable that the cast (top collecting made) victable they have been so that took took took took of the cast of cast will be cast of the cast o

given the opportunity or speaking to the Embassy, and that of course was the reason why he was kidnapped and we were subjected to the same horrible experience.

He was arrested on the basis of having five conversations with complaint read like this win june of 1946, in the Southern District of New York Worton Scibell had conversation with Julius Rosenberg. Withe second item was the same cocept the date was some six months later was fine third was the same, and the fourth and the fifth This was the basis of the arrest, and Morton was asked at that time to cooperate.

And at that time to cooperate and the formula this horrible or perfences. This FHI tent set of to me; Tou ville this horrible or perfences. This FHI tent set of to me; Tou ville the same to me immediately following this horrible or perfences. This FHI tent set of to me; Tou ville the same to me immediately following this horrible or perfences. This FHI tent set of too me; Tou ville the same to me immediately following this horrible or perfences. The concept was the concept. the entire received and phone on re-De surer techner such you can de member (hen vou neve corsen fan us of the line techner (hen vou neve corsen fan us of the line techner (hen vou needt te fan einer (hen vou needt te fan the line the line to de techner (hen the line the line to de techner (hen de techner

ed.

Morton School offer his offer the offer his offer h

Contraction of the Contraction o

e: Here were II overt acts but no mention of Morton Sobel

Sobell:

We didn't know anything of this thing that I'm going to tell you now until the actual time of the trial. Then it came out that four months after the arrest and the kinnepping, more than four months later, the only government witness who spoke of esplonage inally mentioned Morton Sobell's name. Do you believe this? Is this a creatble thing to you that as man could have been in prison more than four months, and in that time could have lost his name, sail of his possessions could have been subjected to a grueling experience of having grueling experience of having CONTRACTOR TO SECURITY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE minist man pentil derivation exclusive For so one to the determinant of the solution to to create an appropriate pais

supposed conspiracy was regun and a the fact that these five conversations that Morton Sobell was charged with would be part of the case against Ethel and Julius Rose enberg. They were never presented during the trials.

Judge Kaufman, when he summed up the Rosenberg case, said. If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher, the defendant Worton Sobell must be acquitted. This one witness, what kind of a man is he? Surely, when you sentence a person you must do it on the basis of integrity responsibility, insofar as the accuse is concerned. When there is not one scrap of sdocumented widence, no singerprints in office of documents, then you have only words that come out of the mouthest spersons, you must examine closely that kind of a person in closely that kind of a person of the closely the closely that kind of a person of the closely that the closely the closely that the closely that the closely that the closely that the closely the closely that the closely the closely the closely that the closely the closely that the closely the closely the closely the closely the closely the closely that the cl

mine cickely directing of a person the cickely directing of a person that we had person the direct of the direction of the di

Max Batcher (this is testimony)
never said that he had given Norton Sobell any secret material
or that Morton Sobell ever had
given him any kind of secret material
what is the evidence on which
Worton Sobell is now in Alcatraz?
Max Elitcher said that he had had
conversations with Morton Sobell
about this espionage business—

Morton Sobell 1s now in Alcate?

Whit Efficier Sale that he had had conversations with Morton Sobell labout this espionage business — the land of conversations where his inerconditions of the labout this espionage business — the land of conversations where he had sald and the last of the last sald and the last of the last sald and the last of the last sald and last sald and the last sald

Maria de Caración de la companya de in to see someone Julius rosenberg. When Morton came out he
said to Max Elitcher. "It is all
right; because Julius Rosenberg
says it is all right; because he
says that Elizabeth Bentley does
not know him." This; of course,
this is the legal foundation for
introducing Blizabeth Bentley in
the case. Her testimony was that
she did not know either Julius or
Ethel Rosenberg, or Norton Sobell
but this introduction from the
mouth of Max Elitcher brought
Elizabeth Bentley in so that she
could tell her whole story.

When Dr. Urey says in a letter which we received recently in
the office to Certainly Lado not
reel; that the sentence of thirty

TOTAL THE THE TOTAL THE STATE OF THE CONTROL FOR hickery-dimitisery-from grang ymm no gair tre Their hos cuty dignos ance dies. "Usico not knor char 415 its konju die opolycyboring w sec Thriviand of a circ Unit ties
to there a cess here there you
don't have a chevit to by recouns
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Like most people who were appalled with a feeling of shock and guilt at the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. I he sitated to pick up and read DEATH HOUSE SLETTERS. Yet a sense of obligation and intense interest in this couple apout whom millions of words had been two litters compelled me to turn to the town personal story.

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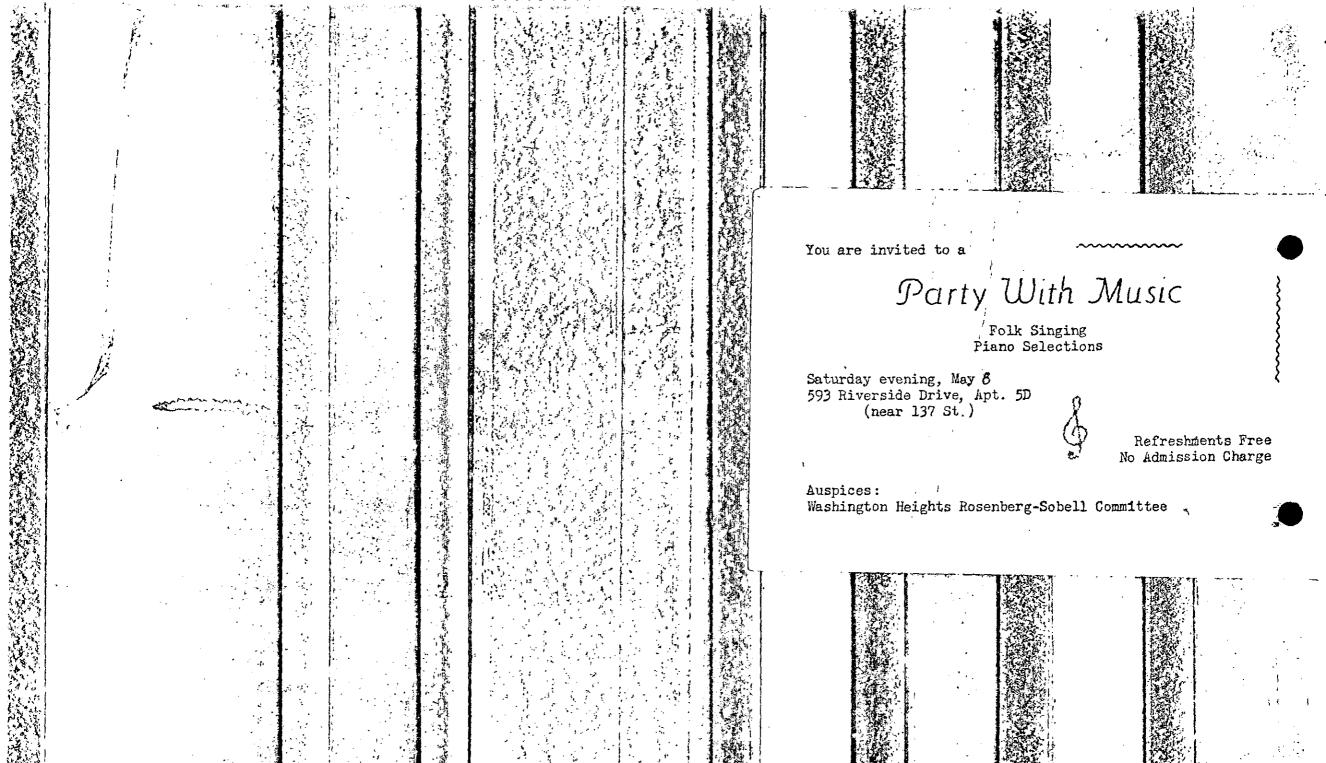
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To this very moment Morton Sobell is being kept in Alcatraz by Attorney General Brownell because he refuses to give false testimony.

Holding Morton Sobell in Alcatraz sets a dangerous precedent. In these days of irresponsible accusations, it tells every citizen who denies committing a crime: "Confess--or else"!

WRITE TO:

James V. Bennett
Director of Prisons
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Justice Dep't., Wash. D. C.

Urge that Morton Sobell be transferred from Alcatraz.

Issued as a public service by:
The National Committee To Secure
Justice For Morton Sobell In The
Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. 18
LO 4-9585

WHO

GETS SENT TO

ALCATRAZ?

ALCATRAZ was established by our government in 1933 for hardened criminals too dangerous to keep in a regular prison.

Some call it "The Rock". Others call it "America's Devil's Island". It is an iron-clad fortress with one guard for every ten prisoners. Discipline is so rigid that prisoners are not even allowed visits from their children.

In Alcatraz are the outcasts of society--murderers, kidnappers, rapists, men with long records of violence, men who have tried to break out of prison.

These are the crimes for which men are sent to Alcatraz.

But Why Was MORTON SOBELL Sent There?

MORTON SOBELL, a young scientist, with a wife and two children, was sent to Alcatraz--but not because he is a dangerous criminal.

He was sent there Thanksgiving Day, 1952, because he refused to help execute Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Morton Sobell is fighting to prove his innocence. But from the moment of his arrest, he has been pressured to "confess" that he and the Rosenbergs were guilty.

Those who admitted their guilt were set free or let off with light terms. But because Sobell maintained his innocence, he was given the unprecedented sentence of thirty years.



April 24, 1954

Dear Friend:

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On May 2nd you will be privileged to share in a rare and unforgettable experience. Mrs. Helen Sobell will have just returned from a six thousand mile journey to Alcatraz, and she wants to speak to you of her courageous husband's thoughts -- and plans for the future!

Wes -- her husband does have plans for the future!

They depend on you.

Mrs. Sobell will be at the Queens Mothers Day Luncheon on Sunday afternoon, May 2, 1 p.m. at Riccardo's, 24th Avenue and 21st Street, Long Island City.

With us too, will be Morton Sobell's mother and others as well.

We have an obligation to the scientist in Alcatraz, to his wife, mother and children, to hrs. Sophie Rosenberg and her grand-children, to the memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

That obligation does not consist of mourning -- but of doing.

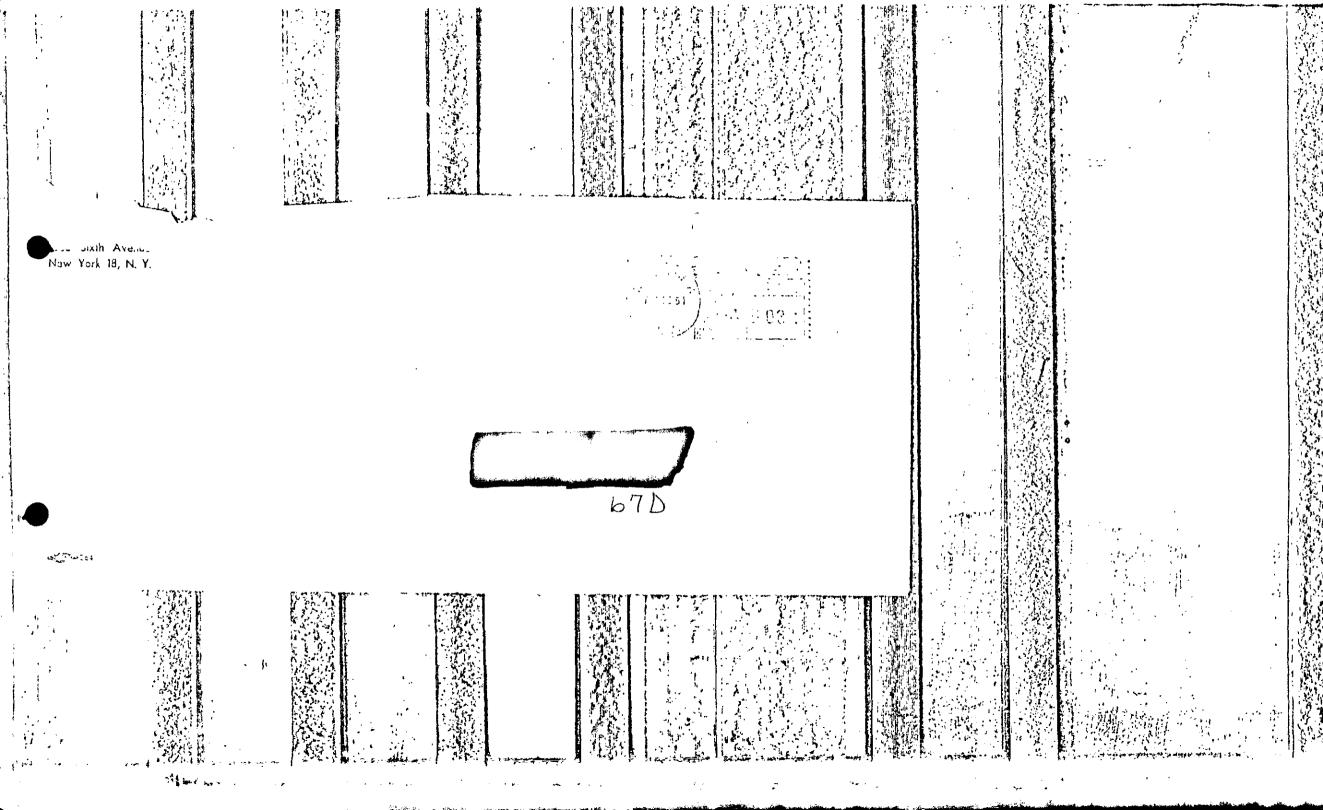
Please be with them on May 2nd, and bring your friends, too.

For reservations call BAyside 9-8849 or LO 4-9585.

Sincerely yours,

Norma Aronson, for the

National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee



670 Frederal Bureau of brunstyation 240 Browning now york, N. Y. Eld: Mr. D.W. Pitcher

#### April 19 54

## Rosenberg-Sobell

### NEWSLETTER

#### Issued As A Public Service By

New York Committees To Sucure Justice For Morton Sobell In The Rosenberg Case 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. - LO 4-9585

#### CAMPAIGN TO TRANSFER MORTON SOBELL

#### FROM ALCATRAZ TO GAIN MOMENTUM IN APRIL

The month of April opens a nation-wide drive to transfer Morton Sobell from Alcatraz. Sobell, whose 37th birthday is April 11, 15 fighting for a new trial.

The fact that Morton Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz violates all precedent is revealed by the Federal Eureau of Prisons itself. A booklet published by the Bureau has the following to say about the type of prisoners who are supposed to be sent to Alcatraz:

"Under the leadership of the then Attorney General, Homer Cummings, there was a vigorous drive to apprehend and severely punish the gangsters, racketeers, and desperadoes who were escaping state prosecution. It was decided that a component part of the campaign should be the establishment of a special institution of maximum security and minimum privileges for the confinement of such ruthless individuals".

There has been nothing in Morton Sobell's conduct, in or out of prison, that justifies placing him in this category. The Attorney General's office used the electric chair as pressure against the Rosenbergs; Alcatraz is being used as a pressure against Morton Sobell.

Alcatraz regulations permit transfer even for prisoners who do fit into the Alcatraz classification. The Prison Bureau's pamphlet describes the prison's Classification Committee, which consists of the Warden and his associates, the Chief Medical Officer and the Chaplains. "The committee", the booklet says, recommends retransfer when, in the over-all analysis, it is believed the prisoner will be able to conform to the regimen at other penitentiaries". (This booklet on Alcatraz may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D.C.)

Thousands of people must be called upon to insist that rights recognized for regular Alcatraz inmates must not be denied Morton Sobell.

A national delegation to Washington will take place around the middle of May.

Thousands of signatures must be gathered from coast to coast on petitions urging the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the circumstances of Morton Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz by the Attorney General's office. These petitions (available from the National Committee office) must be completed by May 15 and returned to the National Office. Thousands must have spoken out by the time the delegation goes to Washington.

Throughout the country ministers, labor leaders, social workers, professionals, and various community leaders should be visited and asked to write letters urging Morton Sobell's transfer. They should be addressed to Director James V. Bennett, Bureau of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D. C.

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Plans Under Way For Rosenberg Memorial
It will soon be a year since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed des-

It will soon be a year since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed despite world-wide protests. Plans are being made for memorial meetings and observances in the month of June. In accordance with Jewish tradition, a stone will be erected over the graves by June 19. The stone will be paid for by contributions to the National Committee.

Committees throughout the country will be arranging meetings to pay tribute to the Rosenbergs and to pledge justice for Morton Sobell. The date June 19, which will be remembered as one of the most shameful days in our history, must also mark a strengthening of the campaign to see that the truth is known and that Morton Sobell gets a new trial.

Funds to cover the cost of the memorial events should be sent to 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

#### TRUTH BREAKING OUT IN ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

Mardly a week goes by without a new burst of truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. One of the recent developments was a legal study published by the Columbia Law Review. The Review, one of the most distinguished in the country, concluded that there is strong merit in argument for a new Sobell trial. It also concluded that the Rosenbergs did not get full consideration in the final stage of the case.

At a meeting in New York, a leading atomic energy official denied that espionage gave Russia the atomic bomb. Reported the New York Times on March 21: "It is supposed that the Russians achieved the atomic bomb sooner than we thought they would because Dr. Klaus Fuchs told them all that he learned when he was at Los Alamos. At last week's meeting of industrialists in New York arranged by the Atomic Indus-

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trial Forum, Dr. James Beckerley, director of the Atomic Energy Commision's Classification Office, said that neither the A-bomb nor the H-bomb was stolen from us by spies and that espionage played a minor role in the success of Soviet scientists in developing atomic energy for war".

Beckerley's statement is indirect contradiction to the statements of Judge Kaufman and President Eisenhower in blaming the Rosenbergs for Soviet possession of the bomb.

Throughout the world, Rosenberg-Sobell committees are launching drives to free Morton Sobell and to make the truth known. Leading persons have written to Mrs. Morton Sobell pledging their help in the case.

In the United States, more meetings on Sobell are being organized. Washington is planning one such meeting early in April.

= PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY FOR LATEST ROSENBERG-SOBELL MATERIAL =

"THE ROCK", an exciting radio dramatization of the true story of Morton Sobell has been recorded by leading artists of stage, radio, and television. The half-hour recording, (33 & 1/3 r.p.m.) is available at \$3 from the National Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave, New York. Ideal as a fund-raiser at parties.

Copies of the important COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW analysis of the Rosenberg-Sobell case may be ordered from the Committee at  $30\phi$  each.

COMING: A new pamphlet by D.N. PRITT, world-famous British lawyer, giving his powerful analysis of the Sobell case. His previous analysis of the case as it concerned Ethel and Julius Rosenberg helped people throughout the world organize for clemency.

Now York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

#### TWO GUARDIANS NAMED

#### FCR ROSENHLRG CHILDREN

Dear Friends:

We want to report to you on the current situation with respect to Michael and Robbie Rosenberg, as we know you are deeply concerned.

On Monday, April 5, Surrogate William T. Collins named as "general guardians" Mrs. Sophic Rosenberg, the paternal grandmother of the boys, and Kenneth Dewey Johnson, Dean of the New York School of Social Ward, and children's court judge in Massachusetts, and a (an Eisenhower appointment) special assistant to the Secretary of War in 1946 and 1947. The children are continuing to live with Mrs. Rosenberg. The court made no ruling on custody of the Trust Fund, but said it would do so later.

Dean Johnson was proposed to the court on the recommendation of the Jewish Board of Guardians. This recommendation was approved by JBG's logal advisor, Frank Karelsen, who is a member of the executive committee of the NewYork Chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

Attorneys for the Rosenberg family objected strenuously to the appointment of Dean Johnson on the basis that an outsider should not be named as a co-guardian.

Thousands of letters of protest thwarted the cruel attempt to tear Michael and Robbie from their grandmother. Surrogate Collins rejected the claim that the children were being "exploited" and said that the primary concern was the welfare of the children, not a question of ideologies. Judge Collins asserted that the children would not be institutionalized.

This, then, is the present status of Michael and Robbie Rosenberg. We, of course, are happy that the Welfare Department was not able to take the children from their grandmother. However, the case is not yet concluded because guardianship of the Trust Fund is still to be decided, and because of the questions raised by the unusual co-guardianship. These matters are being studied by the attorneys for Mrs. Rosenberg, and by the trustees of the children's fund.

We will keep you informed on all developments.

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Robert Bryce	2.00	The Detroit Bank, Detroit, Mich.  Harry - Chalmen ffin Bankers Trust Company,
Jacob J. Sternbach	5.00 !	Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York
Letty Freeman	15.00	The First National Bank & Trust of Ossining, Ossining, New York
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Michael Pargment	3.00 -	Ann Arbor Bank, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Benjamin Zernach	4.00	Bank of America, Beverly-Vermon Branch, Los Angles, California
Kathryn Peck	5.00	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif
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Nowning Allva U.S.Postal Money Order No. 67,427,182 N. Centro, Calfornia	3.00	
I.W. Weiner	3.00	Union Bank & Trust Company Los Angeles, California
uedics Auxiliary #21 Painters LU 1343	10.00	Bank of America, Wabash- Sentinel Branch, Los Angeles, California
Cash	121.00	
David Alma	20.00 /	The First National Bank Englishtown, N.J.
Frances Strauss	30.00	Manufacturers Trust Co. 350 5th Avenue, New York
Cash	141.50	<del>-</del>
Carah Lichtenberg	20.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. East 65th Street Branch, N.Y.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
irsh	<b>#23.00</b>	
bawrence Greene	2.00	The Patchogue Bank Patchogue, N.Y.
Joseph Fishbein	3.00	Mercantile Mational Bank Mismi Beach, Florida
Sema B. Belgrade	5.00	The Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
(ARIAN Airian E. Herrick A	5.00	Security First National Bard of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California
Hilda Theler	5.00	Bank of the Menhattan Co.
J.S. Barney	5.00	Irving Trust Company, New York, N.Y.
Sylvia R. Primack	5.001	Bank of America, Wilshire-Dunsmuir Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Alizabeth Moos	10.00	The County Trust Co. Croton-on-Hudson-, New York
John Zara J.S. Honey Order Ho. 64,727,359 Los Angeles, Calif. Flint station	5.00	
William Utricht ~ U.S. Money Order No. 7,740,936 Vicati, Florida Couth Mani, R.R.	1.00	
J. Podreg U.S. Money Order No. 7,753,583	1.00	
Mismi, Florida Sta. No. 6	70.	
Young Carst 1	3.00 1/	Bank of America, -Whittier- Spence Branch, Los Angeles, California
Jash	24.00	

NAME	AGUNT	$\mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{I}}\mathbb{N}_{\mathbb{I}}$
Cesh	08.40	<b></b>
C, sh	27.00	
May Hertsman	2.00	Amelgemented Trust & Savings Rent, Chicago, Illinois
R. W. DiCov	5.00 '-	Bank of Rogers Park, Chicago, Illinois
Cocille Harris	10.00:	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Dominic Moscio	5.00	United National Bank, Ozone Park, N.Y.

SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSERDERS SASE, D. TED June 4, 1954

DEIVE	hnount	Henk
Cash	7240 <b>.</b> 50	our date
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	38 <b>.</b> 50	Chase Bational Bank Times Square Branch
Cash	18.00	Same and Tilly gard
Lillian Jarcho	25.00	The New York Trust Co. Madison Ave at 40th St. N.Y.
Anite Whitney	j.00 ***	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Tru- Co. San Francisco, Californi
Marvin Michaelson	5.00 V	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bard, Chicago, Illinois
Alice Richards	5.00	Amorican Trust Company, Falo Alto, California

MATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SACURE JUST	film in this was	and the second of the second o
NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	\$224.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF	·	
Cash	295.00	
Effie J. Carroll	2.00	The Wayne Oakland Bank, Berkley, Mich.
Bena Askenase	2.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 350 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.
U.S. Postal Money Order #2-10,629,347 Max Ellison	2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Benjamin Yamin	3.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 322 Eighth Ave., N.Y.C.
Dorothy Brewon ??	(4.00)	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. University ( N.Y.C.
Jack Rosen	5.00	Wyoming Bank & Trust Co, Wyoming Ave. — at Fifth St. In Olney, Phila.
Gertrude Goldstein	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 2256 Second Ave., N.Y.C.
Diana Lippman	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 34-08 Jerome Ave. N.Y.C.
Personal Money Order #16163 Sabina Munter	5.00	The Ohio Citizens Trust Co., W. Toledo Office, Toledo, Ohio.
Nettie Price	10,00	National City Bank, Flatbush Br., B'klyn
F. B. Facobson	10.00	Gimbel Brothers Bank & Tr. Co., Phila.
Edwin Berry Durgum	20.00	The Amalgamated Bank of H. Y., 11-15 Union Sq, N.Y.6

Norma Aronson

E. Hirschmann

National City Bank, Stuyvesant Br., N.Y.

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, 36th St. Br. N.Y.C.

NATIONAL COMMETTED TO SECURED	bellon in the	$\{\underline{a}_{i}\}_{i=1}^{n}, \underline{a}_{i+1}\}_{i=1}^{n}, \underline{a}_{i+1} = \underline{D}_{i+1}^{n}, \underline{K}, \underline{L}\underline{L}, \underline{D}_{i}^{n}, \underline{D}_{i}$
NAME	AMGUNT	BAM Page 2
Cash	@21.00	
L. M. Bruce	3.00	Chicago City Bank and Trust Co, Halsted at Sixty Third, Chicago, ILL.
L. M. Bruce	10.00	tt tt
Joseph Brainin	10.00	Commercial State Bank, 116 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C
Harriette Gordon	30.00	Chase Hational Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 6/8/54	-	
Cash	112.00	
Jerome A. Gilpatrick	1.00	Futherford National Bank, North Arlington, N.J
Albert Schneider	3.00	Middlesem County National Bank, Somerville, Mr
Jessie W. Armstrong	. 5.00 -	First National Bank of Trie, Tenth & State Office, Erie, Pa.
Sidney Keiss	10.00	The Hanover Bank, Avenue of the Americas at 35th St. N. Y. C.
Eva H. Mauber	13.00	Essex Trust Co., Lynn, Mass.
Workers Educational Alliance	25.00	The American National Bank of Denver, Colo.
A. A. Heller	25.00	The Hanover Bank, Seventy Broadway, N. Y. C.
U. S. Postal Money Order #2-15,317,072 Betty Fast	32.00	Federal Reserve Bank

NATIONAL COLLITTUE TO SHOURE JULY	ICE IN The	resolution Choic - Welcoll Or 5/7, 54
		Page 1
NAME	THUOMA	emik
Cash	\$82.00	
John C. Hough	1.00	Celifornia Bonk, Hollywood Office, 1600 North Vine Street, Hollywood, Calif.
Frances Theninson	2.00 /	Bank of America, Vermont-Melbourne Branch, /Hollywood, Calif.
Yetta Wainer	2.00	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn, Chicago
Money Order No. 150965		<i>/</i>
J. M. Humphrey	3.00	Lincoln National Bank, Lincoln, Irving Park and Damen, Chicago, Ill.
Charles G. Frasna ??	(5.00.	Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley, Calif.
U.S. Fostal Money Order		
#12-64,705,101 A. Friend	5.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Theodore R. Weeks	5.00	First National Bank of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Florida.
Cecelia G. Lewis	5.00	Bank of America, Slauson-Avalon Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Pearl H. Bauin	5.00	Citizens National Bank, Hill Street Office, 736 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Edwin John Lum Mint	5.00	First National Bank of Vista, Vista, Calif.
Morris Zuckerman	10.00	First Trust Co. of Albany, Albany, N. Y.
H. W. Brandauer	10.00 -	Aetna State Bank, Chicago
Emma F. Buxter	10.00	The New England Trust Co. Boston, Mass.
Leonora L. Miller	10.00	Security-First Mational Bank, 10731 West Pico Doulevard, Los Angeles,
U.S. Postal Loney Order #3-13,128.956 John E. Perry	10.00	Foderel Reserve Bunk
Sanford S. Baldwin	10.00 /	Security First Mational Bank of Los Angeles 200 South Brand, San Fermando, Calif.

Ada B. O'Hare

Joan Moos

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn, Chicago

25.00 Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, University Branch, H. Y. C

NATIONAL COMMITTER TO SECURE DU	STICE IN THE R.S.	ELEBIG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 6/9/54
N AME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$854 <b>.</b> 55	•
DEPOSIT OF 6/10/54		
Cash	216.00	
S. Halperin	5.00	Bank of America, Textile Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Seymour H. Stein, M.D.	5.00	Corn Exchange Bank, 91st St. Br. NYC
Leonard Cohen	5.00	National Bank of San Mateo, Calif.
J. G. Livingston	5.00	Crocker First Mational Bank of Sen Francisco,
John K. Manley	5.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Audubon Br. N.Y.C.
U.S. Postal Money Order #12-62,788,207 M. Blashe	5.00	/ Federal Reserve Bank
May Posen	3.00	The Amalgameted Bank of N. Y. 11-15 Union Sq, N.Y.C.
Il Schaff	2.00_/	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Ci, 91st St. B. N.Y.C.
Rocho Mircheff	5.00/	Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Mich
Ray Sechaler	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 2760 Broadway, N.Y.C.
D. Pike	5.00	The Loudown Natil Bk. of Leesburg, Leesburg, Va.
Mertha Katz	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 801 Westchester Ave., NYC
Abraham Colme ?	(5.00)	State Street Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
Shirley F. Rubin	5.00	Bunk of Berkelcy, Berkeley, Calif.
$H_{\mbox{\footnotesize ele}}$ elen L. Alfred	10.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq.NY
U.S. Postal Money Order-10-55,58 A. Midic	89,880 10.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Ida Weller	25.00	- National City Bank, Fordham Br., Bx. N.
Hariette Gordon	25.00	The Chase Nat'l Bk, Times Sq. Br.
	<b>1</b>	

NAME .	TNUOMA	Ank
Cash	\$138.47	
Ers. Gertrude Farash	1.00	Bank of America, Western-Olympic Br., Los Angeles, Calif.
Money Order No. 246823 M. Katzman	5.00	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Janet Baruert	15.00	Nassau County Trust Co., Mineola, N. Y.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	£.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
u u n	43.83	95 II II II II II
DEFOSIT OF 6/11/54		
National Comm. to Secure Justic in the Rosenberg Case	200.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEFOSIT OF 6/11/54		•
Cash	113.50	,
U.S. Postal Money Order #3-15,937,491 Mollie Fitelson	2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
H. Applebaum	2,00	First Mational Bank, Spring Valley, N. Y.
Clara Radoff	3.00	National Bank of Commerce, Houston, Texas
Frederick E. Hettling	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 29-28 Forty First Ave, ong Island City, N. Y.
Lee Janis, M. D.	25.00	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC
Harry Shapiro	25.00	Kansas City Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Arnold J. Olenick

25.00 National City Bank, 32nd Street Br., NYC

NAME	Angunt	BANK
Cash	\$891.00	
Hedwig Price	1.00/	Security First Mational Bank, 4450 West Adams, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sidney M. Harmon	1.25 /	California Bank, 1401 Third Street, Senta Monica, Calif.
L. O. Garwin	2,00	The Cleveland Trust Co. Terminal—Prospect Office, Cleveland, On IO
Victor Tierstein, D.V.M.	j.a. 2.00/	Bank of America, Burbank, Branch, Burbank, Calif.
Arthur Simon	2.00	National State Bank of Newark, Newark, N.
U. S. Postal Money Order #7-1 Ernest Ballmann	.5,226,757 2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Bernard Sherk	3.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Fulton Street Branch, N.Y.C.
Sara Schieber	5.00	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., Union Trust Office, Market St. at Grant Ave., San Francisco.
Jack C. Rich	5.00	Bronx County Trust Co., East Tremont Ave. at Boston Rd., N. Y.
Leroy Waterman	5.00	Ann Arbor Bank, State Street Office, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sidney Oster	5.00	Bank of America, International Office, Los Angeles, Calif.
Asher T. Gordon, M.D.	5.00	The Anglo California National Bank, Market-Ellis Office, San Francisco.
DEPOSIT OF 6/11/54		
Cash	105.50 /	
Lawrence Herman	10.00	Bank of Manhattan Co., Park Ave. at 32nd St., N. Y. C.
Marie Russell	10.00	First Bank of St. Maries, St. Maries, Ida
Frances ModelA	10.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Lincoln Sq. Branch, N. Y. C.
Manfred Kirschheimer	20.00	Chemical Bank & Tr. Co. Rockefeller Cento
Bertha W. Howe	31.00	The First Nat'l Bk. Orlando, Fla.
Benjamin Ratner	50.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 E. Tremont Ave.

DE COURT OF 5, 54 NAME MAGUNT Cash \$1,681.00 New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Company First National Bank & Trust Co., New Haven, Leonard H. Cohinik National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC Asher Gaisner National City Bunk, 14th St. Br., NYC Michael Katz 5.00 West Side Trust Co., Hawthorne Ave. Office, Newark, N. J. U.S. Postal Money Order #12-72,210,560 A. Seaman Federal Reserve Bank 5.00 M. Bord Guarantee Bank & Trust Co, Atlantic City, N.

Bankers Trust Co., 455 Park Ave. NYC

10.00

60.00

Poter Gondell

Cash

DEPOSIT OF 6/14/54

NAME	ALICUN T	P.
Cash	\$18.00	
Savings Bank Money Order #69000 Rebecca Bardeck	1.00	Savings Banks Trust Co Fockaway Savings Bank, 1525 Far Rockaway Blvd.
Money Order #206764 L. Monobon	5.00	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Irving Workoff	5.00 /	The Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, 20 %. 48th St, N. Y. C.
Abraham Rosen Money Order #33569	5.00	First Nat'l Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. (Harvard Federal Savings, Dorchester, Mass
Albert Kastner	10.00	North Pacific Bank, Tacoma, Wash.
Jacob Doroshkin	10.00 /	The Amalgamated Bank of N. Y. 11-15 Union Square, NYC
Harriette Gordon	25.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 6/15/54	,	
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	33.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEFOSIT OF 6/15/54	,	
Cash	6.00	
Jason J. Cohn	2.00	The Northern Trust Co., Northwest Corner La Salle and Monroe Sts, Chicago.
I. Fishman & Pons	3.00	Drexel National Bank, Cottage Grove Ave and Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Nat'l Comm. to secure Justice in the Rosenberg Cash	30.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

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NALE	TMUO!.IA	<b>₽</b> MK
Cash	\$63.40	
E. L. Davis	1.00	Ridgefield Park Trust Co, Ridgefield Pk, E
G. E. Boyd	2.00	Bank of America, Los Angeles Main Office, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sophie Willdorf	5.00	First Mational Bank of Malder, Mass.
Michael Gilleran	5.00 A.	Bank of America, Third and E Branch, San Bernardino, Calif.
Personal Money Order No. 94604 Eva S. Hehn	10.00	Essex Trust Co., Lynn, Mass.
DEFOSIT OF 6/17/54		·
Cash	64.82	•
DEPOSIT OF 6/18/54		
Cesh	3532.02	
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	260.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

Andrews Constructor (United to the	Viz. 42 Fiz. 4 .	on the control of the
HAME	MOUNT	BANK
F. Cameuir, DDS	\$1.00	Efr. Trust Co., 748 Allerton Ave. NYC
Pearl Mahn	2.00	Whitney National bank, New Orleans, La.
American Express Co., Money Order No. NY-25-591-370 C. Sants	(3.00.)	Federal Reserve Bank
Frances L. Morse	3.00	California Bank, Sunset and Alvarado Offic- 2035 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Walter Hagelberg	4.00	Manufact rers Trust Co. 680 Columbus Ave., New York City
Frances Boehm	5.00_	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Flushing Brand. N.Y.C.
H. B. Steller	5.00	∠ The Broadway National Bank, Chelsea, Mass.
Carol Brown	5.00 فيممنه	The Vermont-Peoples National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt.
Julius Creidenberg	5.00	Corn Enchange Bank Trust Co, Hudson River Branch, NYC
Joseph Rosenthal	5.00	Hudson County National Bank, Broadway and 23rd Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Cashiers Check Ho. 1205 <b>8</b> Frank Hotinski	5.00 ,	Gary Mational Bank, Griffith Indiana Br., Griffith, Indiana
A-1 Mailing Lists	5.00	Lake View Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, I
Harry Cohen, M.D.	5,00	The First National Bank of Roselle, Roselle, N. J.
Fred il. Carl	5,00	Citizens Northern Valley National Bank, Tenafly, N. J.
I. Serier	10.00	The Old National Bank of Spokene, Frosser Branch, Prosser, Wash.
Frances Strauss	50.09	Manufacturers Trust Co., 350 Fifth Ave. NY
Bank of America Money Order No. 72290 Mattie P. Rudinow	50.00	Bank of America, Petaluma Branch, Petaluma Calif.
Lilyan Shubow, Spec.	74.48	First National Bank of boston, Boston, Mas-
Wat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	· 360 <b>.</b> 00	Chase Mational Bank, Times Square Branch

MATTER, No. Complete and a medital out there has a substituted that we way and the

26.00 1/

A.CUMT
116.10
13eph Fancabe
Chamberlain
Accille Attles

Jane Grey Anderson
Cach
OSEMBERG BOOK COLLITTEE - DEFOSIT OF 6/23/54

Jenny Denoratein

Furmers National Bank, Atwood, Kansas

Commercial State Bank Fifth Ave. Dr., NYC

Citizens First National Bank, Ridgewood, N.

Marine Midland Trust Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

M = M = M

The Cleveland Trust Co., Euclid-105 Office, Cleveland, Ohio

.u. <u>B</u>	ALIOUIT	₩ E/A/K
Cush	\$33.00	
kul Reider	3.00	Benk of America, Lincoln Heights Branch, 2430 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
Grace B. Simon	3.00	Wational City Bank, 96th St. Br. NYC
J. S. Codman	5.00	First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass
atalie Oser	10.00	Hightstown Trust Co, Hightstown, N. J.

Resdin's Bakery

The Merchants National Bank & Trust Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

ROSETIBERG COMMITTEEE: DEPOSIT OF 6/28/54 BAIR ALIOUNT HALE 37.00 Cash The Peoples National Dk. & Trust Co., 10.00 1 Hella Berugys Langhorne, Pa. NATIONAL COMMITTED TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSE BERG CASE - DEPOSIT 6/28/54 79.00 Cash Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., East Side Br. 2.00-Solomon Novogrodsky, DDS The Bank of California, Mission Branch, 3.00 Justive Roberts San Francisco, Calif. United States Trust Co. of N. Y. 5.00 Reywood Shelley Bank of America, Wabash-Sentinel Branch, 5.00 Barbara Richdin ?? Los Angeles, Calif. Franklin Washington Trust Co., Newark, N. 10.00 Benjamin De Leon The Rutherford Bank, Rutherford, Tenn. A. J. Elrod 25.00 U.S. Postal Money Order Federal Reserve Bank 25.00 No. 2-10,765,266 Sarah Lichtenberg

U.S. Postal Money Order
No. 2-10,765,267
Sarah Lichtenberg 100.09 Federal Reserve Bank

66.00

U.S. Postal Money Order

No. 2-10,765,268 Sarah Lichtenberg

S.F. Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.

Sylvia Steingart

Bertha Fairley

200.00

The Anglo California Bational Bank,

Market-Jones Office, San Francisco, Calif.

Federal Reserve Bank

ATRIMAL COMMITTED TO SECURE	obstack as for lose	HARG CASE = Daresar or 6/20/54 and 6/2//54
MALE	AMOUNT	₽
Cash	\$124.00	
Augusta F. Harrison	3.00	Franklin hashington Trust Co., Newark, N.
Constance E. Greenberg	5.00	Newton-Waltham Bank, Newtonville, Mass.
Rachel Productions	6.20	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., 55th St. Br NYC
Mrs. E. P. Cox	10.00 \$1	The Bank of Sierra Madre, Sierra Madre, Calif.
Pearl Tress	45.00	Valley Stream $^{\rm N}$ ational Bank, $^{\rm V}$ alley Stream $^{\rm N}$ . Y.
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which there is the manufacture of the other will be a compared to	يرام والتوقية فأشد وتقام	الروان بالمن المراد مرد الما المداد المداد المالا
AME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$175.85	•
Sarah Lichtenberg	9.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Branch, NYC
Claire Goldstein	10.00 *****	Gimbel Brothers Bank and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thilip Raymond	10.00	The Detroit Bank, Linwood-Joy Road Office Detroit, Mich.
Sheila Brush	15.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 257 Utice Ave., B'klyn
DEFOSIT OF 6,'30/54		
Cash	125.30	
Lat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	18.14	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

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TATIONAL COMBITTED TO SUCCEED JUDG	ica di Tib dola	: .bnd 6.000 - 1:20012 02 7/4/54
MANE	ALOUNT	
Cash (	\$57.00	
Mary Silver	2.00	Wanufacturers Trust Co., 1042 Westchester A. NYC
Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc.	16.00	The Amalgamated Bark 11-15 Union Sq., NYC
Personal Money Order No. 41657 Lillian Finn	50.00	The May Company - Payable through Western National Bank, Baltimore 1, Md
Personal Money Order No. 41658 Lillian Finn	55.85	m 11 tr ft

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NALE

ALCUNT

DAIN

Cash

C4.30

Ars. Esther Murwitt

2.007

The Farmers & Lerchants Nat'l pk. of Los Angeles, Calif.

Helen L. Sobell

240.00

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC

14. i d.	* 2 ca 1	وغزر شاعر للمواد ودوجون	10	عدادنا بالبيد	** (** C. 1) 2 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 6	L.	بالتأثر	وفين وكالممارية	L	٠. ١	44	CL.	1/2	1./	14
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NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$209.84	
Florence Matlow	2.00	Benk of America, North Hollywood Branch, North Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Louise M. Provost	3.00	Bank of Willits, Willits, Calif.
Herta Kechan	3.00	Benk of America, Sunset-Echo Perk Branch Los Angeles, Calif.
Rebecca L. Soyer	3.00-	The National City Bank, 96th St, Br., NYC
A. Gamen ??	5.00	The Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, 20 West 48th Street, NYC
American Express Co. Money Order No. DU-66-223-673 Derothy B. Levin		Federal Reserve Bank
Lillian Fisher	5.00	Bank of America, Atlantic-Whittier Boulevard Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Clora M. Latterman	5.00	Florida State Bank at Starke, Florida.
U.S. Postal Money Order No. 2-15,318,624 Betty Fost	9.00	Federal Reserve Bonk
Benjamin Alpert	10.00	The Public "at'l Bank, Broadway & 24th > N. Y. C.
Sarah Lichtenberg	250.00.	Corn Euchange Bank Trust Co., # 65th St Branch, NYC
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT	OF 7/13/54	
Cash	1.00	
Natil Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	270.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

HALLE

An OUNT

Frances Strauss

\$608.77 · Mfrs. Trust Co, 350 Fifth Ave., NTC

NATIONAL COLLIFERS TO SECOND SOCIETY IN THE COLLIF TO CARL - DECOSITY OF 1/40/44/15

AMOUNT BANK

Cash \$36.84

Ethel Hirsch 5.00 Plainfield Savings Bank, Plainfield, N. .

Roberts A. Hollowell 11.30 Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley, Calfi.

NATIONAL COMMITTIES A SECOND SUSTION IN THE IN LANGES CITE - DESCRIPTION OF THE 124

NAME

TIMOMA

BA IIK

\_Cash

\$73.00

S. Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.

150.00

ROSENBERG BOOK COMM. - DEPOSIT OF 7/19/54 Cash 1.00

The Anglo California Bank, San Francisco, Calif.

Cash

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SLOURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSERVING CARD - DEFOSIT OF 7/49/54

EAME AMOUNT BANK

E. Totten?

\$3.06

National Trust Co. Ltd. "innipeg, Canada a/c #4946

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROLLINGERD CASE DEPSOIT OF 7/21/54

AliOUNT

Cash #157.65

Louis Goldsmith 5.00 THE PEOPLES WARTONAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

BANK

Cash U.S. Postal Honey Order No. 1- 66,362,148	THUDIA CO.1 S	BWK
Donald Filey	1.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Benjamin Ratner	214.521	Afrs. Trust Co., 749 East Tremont Ave., N. Y. C.
Louis L. Shapiro	5.00	American Trust Co, Fordhom Office, 301 East Fordhom Road, NYC
A. Levin	1.00	The Peoples Bank of Haverstraw, Haverstraw, N. Y.

NAME	A. (Aler	BANK
Cash	\$17 <b>.</b> 50	
U.S. Postal Money Order No. 6 7,608,091 Louise Mellnas	5.00	Feder 1 Kecerve Bank
U.S. Postal Money Order Nc.212,301.697 R. L. Porter	2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Mrs. Francis J. O'Connor	2.00	The National Sharmut Bank of Boston, Mas
Personal Money Order No. E 436032 Philip Goldberg	5.00	Middlesex County Hational Bank, Molden, Mass.
Frances Strauss	60.00	Mfrs. Trust Co, 350 Fifth Ave. NYC
ROSENBERG BOOK COMPITTEE - DEPOSI	T OF 7/27/54	
Cash	8.00	
U.S. Fostal Money Order No. 6-8,440.831 Leah Young	6,00	Federal Reserve Pank

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Manuell

BAIK

Greh

00.00

Chahiers Check No. 36568 or order of Jos. Brainin

7,.00

The Detroit Dank, Gratiot-Dastwood Office, Detroit, Mich.

NAME

Gagh (4.55.00

Norma Aronson 39.50 National City bank, Stuyvesant Bruich, IYC

Samuel M. Goodman,
Attorney a/c

5.00

Fidelity Union Trust Co. North Ward Office,
Newark, N. J.

U.S. Postal Money Order
No. 2-18,153.253 Ariel Guret 5.00 Federal Reserve Bank

ROSEMBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 7/29/54

Norma Aronson 3.00 National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC

MATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSH DEPOSIT OF 7/29/ and 7/30

Cash

(284.25

NATE	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$29.30	
Dr. Benjamin S. Recant	10.00	Natil City Bank, Steinway Branch, . 13th Ave. at 37th St. Astoria, L.I.
A. W. Weld	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 230 Second Ave., iii
New York Telephone Company Account-C	20.40	The New York Trust Co.

MATTER AND CONTRACT OF CASE & OURTHOUSE IN THE COURT OF BEAUTY OF 8/4-5-6 NALE ELCUNT Bank Cash \$2.00 Robert H. Rose 2.00 American Trust Co., Broadway at 14th St. Oakland Main Office, Oakland, Calif. Edward Wallerstein 10.00 Chase Notional Bank, Garfield Branch Margaret Hart 2.00 The Anglo Celifornia National Bank, Montgomery Street Office, San Francisco U. S. Postal koney Order No. 2 - 19,341,790Edna Toney Féderal Reserve Bank Sarah Lichtenberg Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., E 65th St. b New York POSE DERG BOOK COLLITIES - DEFOSIT OF 8/6/54

California Bank, hilshire-"estlake Office, 2000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Progressive Book Chop 17.50 1/

Cash 2.00

Name Amount Bank
Cash \$93.00

Aurust 2, 1954

Name\_

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Bank

Cash

\$24.00

BOSTNBIRG BOOK COMMITTEE

Name

Amount

Bank

DITERNATIONAL FOOK STORE, INC \$20.00

AMMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

CIVIC CENTER OFF.

Name	Amount	Bank
Cash	\$19.00	
Bortha C. Reynolds	5.001	Norfolk County Trust Co. Stoughton, Massachusetts
U.S. Postal Money Order No. 16,387,272 Leon Kraus	r 10.00	Federa⊥ Reserve Bank

NATIONAL GREATTHE ACCEPTANT JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBLAG CASE DEP SIT OF 8/11/12/5

<u>Name</u>	Amount	Bank
Cash	<b>\$9.0</b> 0	
Benjamin Ratner	50.00	Manufacturers Trust Company 749 C.TREMONT AVE
Sarah Lichtenberg	30.00	Corn Exchange Pank Trust Co.

NATIONAL COLLITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSHIDERY CASE DEPOSIT OF AUGUST 13, 1954

Name

Amount

Bank

Cash

\$10.00

HATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SHOURE JUSTICE IN THE ROOF BURG CHAR - DELIGHT OF 8/17/54

AMOUNT BANK

Jash 47.00

S.F. Kosenberg-Sobell Comm. Spec. a/ c

100.00 /

The Anglo Calif. Met'l Bk, Market-Jones office, Market, Mcallister & Jones Sts., Los Angeles, Calif.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 8/19/54

Cash

\$160.00

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SECURE OUTSIDE IN THE FOREBUILD OF E-DE OBST OF 8/19-25

NAME Cash	AMOUNT	BANK
H. B. Manning	61.75 \$15.00	The amalgomated Senk of H. Y. 11-15
Treas. of the U. S. No. 3,285,606	38.26	Union square Federal meserve Bank
Morma Aronson	42.14	Nat'l City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch
I. J. Morris, Inc.	700.00	Mirs. Trust Co., 1528 Fitkin Ave., Brooklyn, W. Y.

HATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE RUSESBEED CASE - DEFOSIT OF 8/20/27
HALE AMOUNT

Cash (21.70

Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc. 20.00 The Amel amend work, 11-15 Union Sq. NYC

MATIONAL COMMITTED TO SECOND OURTH. IN THE OSIMILAR CALE - DE USIT OF 8/30-31/54

Tilipan

BhaK

Cash

542.00

Charles Keller

5.00

The Amalgamated bank of New York 11-15 Union Square, N. Y. C.

UNAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE RUN MEETING CASE - DEPOSIT OF 9/1-3/54

NAME

ALOUNT

BANK

Cash

Sarah Lichtenberg

10.00

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Bast 65th Street Branch, N. Y. C.

Norma Aronson

10.00

National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, N. Y. C.

ATTIONAL COLMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSEL ERG CASE - DELOCATE OF 9/7-8/54

ALCONT

Cash \$217.75

Sarah Lichtenberg 20.00 Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th Street Branch. NYC Name

Amount

Bunk

Cash

S.F.  $R_0$  senberg - Sobell Committee Sylvia Steingut and Pearl G. Baley

\$139.75

\$100.00/

The Anglo California National

Bank

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BANK

Cash

Shilip Boyer

\$5.00

35.00 ... Maryland Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.

OSCHARTIG BOOK CON ITTEE

As Of September 14, 1954

Name

Amount

Bank

Cash

\$1..10

NATIONAL COMPLETE TO SECURE JULIFICE IN THE INCENDERG CASE AS OF SECTLEBER 13,14, 1994

Name

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 $\underline{\text{Bank}}$ 

Cash

Eric Fleischmann

\$447.40

10.00

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.

Name

Amount

Bank

Cash

Robert H. Silk ?

Benejamin Ratner

\$1,67.50

50.00

4300 ---

Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y.

Lanufacturers Trust Company

Name

Amount

Bonk

Cash

\$193.00

F. W. H. Adams, Police (Police) 5.00 Commissioner, Martin Delancy?

The National City Bankof New York National Committee to Secure listice in the semberg Case

as of 9/21/54

Name	Amount	<u>Bank</u>
Cash Sarah Lichtenberg	\$93 <b>.</b> 00 25 <b>.</b> 00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company
Hannah B. Kirtz	25.00	East 65th Street Branch The Cleveland Trust Company Cleveland, Ohio

Name

Amount

Bank

Money order of William Fleck Currency Exchange, Inc. No. A28711 made by Helen Helfgatt

\$75.00

The Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Nations. Committee to Sec. re Justice in the Rosenber, Sace

9/23/54

Name	Angant	Bank
Cash	\$7.00	4
Samuel Mazell	150.00	Bank of the Commonwealth Detroit, Mich.
Dorothy Glicker	100.00	Bank of the Commonwe 1th Detroit, Mich.

WATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE STICE IN THE ROSE SLANG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 9/30/54

NAME

Cash

\$260.00

Nan Pendrell 25.00 Bankers Trust Co, 51 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC

BAEK

Doar Friend:

There can no longer be any doubt of the widespread interest and vitality of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The activities during the anniversary period have proven that there are a good many people who see in the continued injustice to Sobell a threat to the lives and liberties of an enormous number of men and women. Within a relatively short period of time funds were raised to pay for a number of large ads in daily newspapers, and eight very well attended memorial meetings were organized.

These brief successes should dispel any lingering doubt of the importance of the Sobell case, or doubt of interest when the issues are properly set forth.

A number of new developments have also occured in this period. First, a line of investigation bearing on new evidence directly related to Morton Sobell has borne fruit. This, in turn, opens new lines of search for more, such evidence. In due time, and under appropriate circumstances, this new material will be made public.

Second, two new attorneys have entered the case. Their background is midwest, their reputations conservative, and their practise confined in the main to corporation cases. Within a very short time their names shall be made public. Meanwhile, you will be interested in knowing that they both feel deeply about the case.

In view of the foregoing a number of issues demand attention

First must come the knowledge that there is no vacation for Morton Sobell at Alcatraz, nor for those who plan to use the Rosenberg-Sobell case as a base for a new rash of spurious "espionage" cases. There is every appearance that such new cases are in the offing. The present administration seems to be moving in the direction of imitating its "own" Rosenberg -Sobell case with which to prove that it is as "patriotic" as Senator McCarthy.

What is required then, is a campaign of enlighterment and education. The facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, and action on behalf of Morton Sobell will militate against those violations of due process which alone can place the innocent in prison or worse. This education must take place before, not after, such unscrupulous attacks are made on life and liberty.

The prime requisite for the success of such a campaign is its public nature. Our recent meetings and newspaper ads are steps in that direction. Much more, however, must be done. Conferences of inquiry, letters to editors, ads, and other public forms are needed.

In addition, an approach to specialized groups is essential. We must not fail to realize that the McCarthy-Army hearings and the Oppenheimer case have opened the minds of a great many scientists. Considering that at least two of our country's greatest scientists understand the Rosenberg-Sobell case, it would be unpardonable to ignore the thousands of scientists who are greatly concerned with every threat to their freedom, dignity, and work. If the truth were known to them they would consider it intolerable that one of their number should sit in Alcatraz today.

Likewise, with such eminent attorneys here and abroad, who have spoken up on the case, we cannot assume that they are disinterested. The Columbia Law Review Journal, the intercession of the two new attorneys, the mail we receive from lawyers -- all these attest to their interest and concern. We must realize that many lawyers understand that miscarriages of justice, by design or accident, may begin in the political area, but will quickly spread to other areas. At this very moment there are two such cases in NewYork, and there is a strong current of feeling against high-handed conviction-at-all-costs prosecutors.

Nor are the ministers of our country unconscious of their obligation, be they Christian or Jewish. Many of them are keenly sensitive to the attacks on their calling from elements in and out of Congress. They also desire, many of them, that their position in the Rosenberg-Sobell case be vindicated for that will be the most fitting reply to the unethical attacks upon them. Vindication would strengthen them and their churches and synagogues in the preaching and practise of the moral concepts that led them to speak on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

It is a fact that some of our committees have approached scientists, lawyers, clergymen social workers and other professionals and have received mixed responses. This does not at all prove apathy; it proves only that our arguments were inconclusive, that we ourselves have much to learn about this case and its relationship to the people and issues in our country.

Much new literature will have to be produced, emphasizing not only the facts in the case but also the compelling interest which must move specific groups as well as the general public.

Our second problem is an old one -- financial. New court fees, new publication costs, new organizing expenses are on the agenda. To these we must add debts that have risen astronomically, due in the main to our reliance on the New York Committee to carry their own as well as the National Committee's burden of expenses. As of this coming week, the New York Committee, in order to carry out a broader program of education, is separating itself completely from the National Office. It will act as independently as other Committees throughout the country. Also, in a very responsible fashion, it is making every effort to assist the National Office financially.

The National Office, as you know, exists only by grace of the voluntary contributions of committees and persons throughout the country. It neither desires nor seeks any involuntary arrangement. It therefore relies on the sense of responsibility to the case that other Committees have shown

The area in which the National Office functions is one that cannot be handled by local groups. The obtaining and consultation with counsel for Sobell, the printing of pamphlets, the conduct of investigations, the exchange of information and experience, the exploring of new national avenues for educational material, the organization of national campaigns, to some extent the organizing of new committees, the finding of publishing outlets for books on the case—these and other activities require a national office and national staff.

- continued -

At the present moment there are, in addition to Helen Sobell, three full time persons, one of whom is a secretary. There is, in addition, one part time secretary. Although in terms of numbers this staff is entirely inadequate to handle all the above problems, they make up for it with incredible energy, devotion, and long hours. (One of these staff members may soon leave the National Office to work for the New York Committee). Were it not for the many hours of volunteer time put in by other National Committee members, the work of the National Office would be utterly impossible.

By dist of great patience and hard work this small start will corry out its obligations in the next fever wills, which men it is at present a conf many weeks behind in a turiet.

0.5 norded very quickly and very regularly. A SULPH BOOK AND SURE NEED AND THE

We are confident that our various Committees will not turn aside from these problems. They understand too well the importance of this case to our country.

Within the very near future we hope that someone from the National Office will be able to tour the country. These trips, in the past, have always been productive, creative, and remunerative. We ask, however, that you do not wait until then.

As you can see, there is a spirit of optimism among us. It is based on many tangible and intangible factors. We know that optimism is no substitute for practical work. We can offer only so much by way of suggestion and the rest we must loarn from your experience.

Lot us know what your thinking is.

1 . 1 Hanna Way

## - OR JUSTICE? CATRAZ -

MORTON SOBELL, a young scientist, has been sentenced to 30 years and is imprisoned in Alcatraz. The charge against him was "conspiracy to commit espionage". BUT... The state of the state of the

- 1. Sobell wows his complete innocence. Sobell was convicted on the word of one man -- a witness whose word is open to doubt because he committed perjury in another case.
- of "atomic espionage" against the Rosenbergs. Yet Judge Kaufman admitted to Sobell in court: "THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE DID NOT POINT TO ANY ACTIVITY ON YOUR PART IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATOLIC BOMB PROJECT".
- 3. Hundreds of Americans, including such judiced before the jury by accusations C. Urey, have signed an appeal of "atomic espionage" against the signed an appeal of the property of th has been cited by U. S. Circuit Judge Jerome N. Frank, also by the Columbia Law Review. Yet the case has never been reviewed by the Supreme Court.

# Then Why Alcatraz

Alcatraz, America's most severe prison, was designed for prisoners proven to be a menace in regular prisons. Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz is a blatant abuse of the prison system. The authorities know he doesn't belong there. He was sent there deliberately -- in the hope that the horror of Alcatraz would make him "confess". But Sobell refuses to lie. Sobell is confident he will be proven innocent.

Justice demands a new trial -- not the third degree treatment of Alcatraz. Thile the fight for such a new trial goes on, Morton Sobell must not continue to suffer the wretchedness of Alcatraz.

## WHAT YOU CAN

Join the thousands asking Sobell's removal from Alcatraz.

Write to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Deptt., Washington D.C.

more information is available at National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell 1050 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585

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Hatl. Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case...1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

#### PRESS RELEASE

FOR JUTEDIATE FELEASE

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### SUPPORT GROWING IN U.S. AND ABROAD FOR PEVIEW OF MORTON SCHELL CASE

NEW YORK, Aug. 24--A growing number of Americans and prominent individuals and organizations abroad are urging a re-examination of the case of Morton Sobell, the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case said today.

(see attached lists)

Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage," is imprisoned in Alcatraz.

The Sobell committee is calling for a new trial, and for his removal from Alcatraz on grounds that his imprisonment in the maximum security prison constitutes an attempt to force a false "confession" from him.

Alcatraz was established in 1933 for the announced purpose of holding those few convicts called trouble makers in regular federal prisons. The Sobell committee has said that there was nothing in Schell's canduat that could possibly justify his being sent to Alcatraz by the U.S. Attorney General's Office.

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